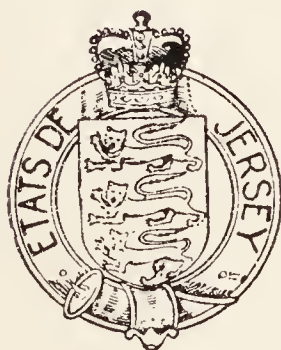


REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER ITS ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

*Presented to the States by Senator T. G. Le Marinel,
President of the Public Health Committee, on the
18th September, 1961.*



BIGWOODS (JERSEY) LIMITED, STATES' PRINTERS,
BROAD STREET.

225—61/9(12)

1961.

R.C.—10

Price : Six Shillings.

STATES OF JERSEY.

18th September, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE presented to the Assembly Reports on the work of the various institutions and departments under its administration for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

THE STATES ordered that the said Reports be printed and that copies thereof be distributed to the Members of the Assembly.

A. D. LE BROCCQ,

Deputy Greffier of the States.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

REPORT FOR 1960.

The Committee's main concern throughout the entire year has been the delay in the completion of the Private Wing at the General Hospital. In its last report, the Committee expressed regret that the work had not progressed as quickly as was hoped and it is most unfortunate that again it has to report that it was not possible to open the building during the year 1960, as was anticipated. The Committee has done all that is possible to expedite the completion of the work but the delay is, of course, due to circumstances beyond its control.

On the other hand, work on the conversion of the former farm building into accommodation for male patients at St. Saviour's Hospital was completed and, as Dr. Wishart states in his report, the new Villa was occupied by some of the patients during the early part of the year and has already proved itself to be a tremendous asset.

With the end of the year came the retirements of Mr. R. P. Killmister, Steward-General and Mr. L. Hammond, Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Committee is pleased to have this opportunity of placing on record its appreciation of their many years of loyal service both to the public and the successive Public Health Committees. These two officers have been replaced by Mr. O. Le Q. Mourant and Mr. R. F. Knowles respectively and the Committee is confident that, with their previous experience in the Civil Service, they will continue to maintain the good relationship which has always existed between the Committee and its administrative officers.

The Committee is pleased to record the appointment of Dr. E. Desmond as Deputy Medical Officer

of Health in place of Dr. R. L. Goodey. Dr. Desmond commenced his duties on 20th June, 1960.

Preparations for the construction of the Crematorium proceeded smoothly throughout the year and it is anticipated that it will be completed towards the end of 1961. In this connexion, the Committee would like to place on record its appreciation of the interest and assistance given in the preliminary planning of the Crematorium by Deputy R. J. Rider. It was to the Committee's great regret that, for personal reasons, it became necessary for Mr. Rider to leave the Island. The Committee wishes him well in his new environment.

The outstanding event of 1960 was undoubtedly the decision of the Committee, approved by the States on 29th November, 1960, that, with immediate effect in-patient treatment at the General Hospital should be freed from charge. Whilst the full effect of this decision has not, as yet, been realised, it can be said that there has been no delay in the admission of patients requiring urgent treatment.

GENERAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The reports submitted to the Committee on the work of the various Departments at the General Hospital show that although the number of attendances at the various clinics has again increased, the upward trend is not as great as during 1959; the increase being only 2,346 as against the previous increase of 7,102.

Medical Department.

Dr. Bentlif, in his report, states that the quality of the nursing continued to maintain its high standard and that the nursing staff are to be complimented on their untiring devotion and patience, particularly with regard to the elderly patients who continue to be the hospital's main problem.

The number of patients attending the Dermatological Department also shows an increase. Dr. Bentlif attended a course on venereal disease at St. Mary's Hospital in August but unfortunately it was

not practicable to start a Special Clinic for Venereal Disease during the year. It is hoped however that this clinic will be started in 1961.

Dr. Bintlif once again, expressed his appreciation to Dr. Michael Kremer of the Middlesex Hospital Neurological Unit and to Dr. Lee Lander of the Royal Free Hospital for their kind interest and co-operation in the treatment of patients suffering from nervous and other diseases who had been transferred to hospitals in England.

The number of patients seen at the Medical and Skin Clinic during the past three years was as follows—

	1960		1959	1958	
SKIN CLINIC					
Old Patients ...	1,623		1,293	753	
New Patients...	433	2,056	472	1,765	270 1,023
MEDICAL CLINIC					
Old Patients ...	982		816	689	
New Patients...	60	1,042	80	896	65 754

Medical Clinic.

Dr. R. O'Meara reports that the total number of patients attending this clinic shows a considerable increase over the previous year whereas the number of new patients increased only very slightly over 1959. It is possible, however, that when a Health Scheme is instituted, this attendance figure may fall but, in the meantime, the Clinic is obviously fulfilling a need.

The types of cases referred to the Clinic were very varied and were mostly referred for help in diagnosis.

The total number of cases seen over the past three years was as follows—

1960	1959	1958
1,072	882	877
(including 93 new patients)	(including 82 new patients)	(including 116 new patients)

Surgical Department.

Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Birt report that the waiting list for operations was reduced considerably during the year 1960. The male waiting list has not caused anxiety for some years and, for practical purposes, there is no waiting list except at the patients' own request but the female waiting list has always been a big problem. Since one ward at Overdale was taken over for convalescence, the waiting list has been considerably reduced and when circumstances permit, one of the male wards is occasionally taken over for women thus reducing the waiting list still further. At the moment, no more can be done because there are as many beds available as there is operating time with which to deal with patients. However, when the new wing is opened and there are two theatres, a considerably increased number of operations can be performed and it is expected that the waiting list will then be greatly reduced, becoming comparable to the male waiting list.

Mr. Halliwell and Mr. Birt consider, however, that there will always be the problem, which is not only confined to Jersey, of the aged females who have no one to look after them at home and who require a certain amount of nursing. Unfortunately, they can see no immediate solution to this problem.

In the Autumn of 1960, there was an increase in staff on the surgical side *i.e.* a House Surgeon in addition to a Registrar, which has resulted in more attention being given to the ward patients, together with a better recording of the cases.

Routine statistics are as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
SURGICAL CLINICS			
Old Patients ...	2,366	2,160	2,417
New Patients ...	734	713	757
ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC			
Old Patients ...	1,635	1,529	1,767
New Patients ...	513	438	466
OPERATIONS	1,377	1,179	1,228

During the year 1960, attendances at the Gynæcological Clinic were as follows—

Old Patients	451
New Patients	181

It is interesting to note that there was an increase of 198 in the surgical operations performed and that the Surgical, Orthopædic and Gynæcological clinics show increases in the number of attendances of 227, 181 and 214 respectively.

Road accident figures have been abstracted for comparison with the coming year 1961 and for future reference, and are as follows—

	Males	Females
Car	21	16
Motor cycle	29	5
Scooter	8	2
Deaths	3	1
	—	—
	61	24
	—	—

Of the deaths, one was caused by a motor cycle and three by cars.

Cardiac Clinic.

Dr. R. O'Meara reports that there has been a slight decrease in the number of patients seen at this clinic during 1960.

Four cases of valvular heart disease were transferred to England for surgery and of these, three were successful, but, unfortunately, the fourth died soon after his return to Jersey. One remarkable case of repair of a large congenital opening between two chambers of the heart by stitching over it a synthetic fabric, was completely successful and the patient, a young married woman is now expecting her first child.

Once again, coronary thrombosis was the highest single cause of cardiac disease, the youngest patient being a man of 28.

Patients seen at the clinic during the past three years were as follows—

1960	1959	1958
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
845	912	818
(including 133 new)	(including 135 new)	(including 146 new)

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

Mr. W. R. Denny states that, with a further increase in the number of out-patients' attendances and in the number of out-patients' minor operations, the need for a new out-patients' department has consequently become more pressing. In investigations on deafness, it is also essential to have a quiet room and a room in which the delicate equipment in use can be left undisturbed.

Statistics for the past three years are as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of attendances ...	3,083	2,622	1,165
Number of operations ...	382	388	226
Number of minor operations	176	127	—

Children's Department.

Dr. H. L. Durell states that the isolation facilities in the ward remain unchanged despite his previous recommendations.

There were ten deaths in the Department during 1960 and ten children were transferred to England for specialised treatment.

Statistics for the past three years are as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Admissions to Ward... ..	244	282	274
NUMBER SEEN IN CLINIC			
Old Patients	369	389	428
New Patients	40	62	78
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	409	451	506
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Psychiatric Clinic.

Dr. L. O'Meara and Dr. J. W. Wishart make the following points in connexion with the work of the Psychiatric Clinic during 1960.

Of the new patients, 31 were referred from the Medical and Surgical wards.

163 patients were admitted to the Marie Louise Ward, of whom 45 were certified and 12 were discharged to England, France or Italy.

There were 25 cases of attempted suicide during the year, of which 14 were females and 11 were males.

18 patients were admitted on account of acute alcoholism, of whom 2 were admitted more than once.

A total of 267 treatments was given in the Treatment Unit, which continues to be of the greatest assistance.

44 children were given intelligence tests during the year.

Dr. O'Meara and Dr. Wishart state that there were fewer new patients seen at the Adult Clinic, but the total attendances was greater. By seeing patients weekly, or sometimes twice weekly, they are helped to carry on without acute breakdowns but many of the patients need much more than this. They point out that for these patients and for recovering patients, a Day Hospital is required consisting of only one large room with toilets and a small kitchen.

The number of admissions to the Marie Louise Ward shows a substantial increase for the year 1960. Although this Ward was designed and intended for acute admissions with a duration of stay not exceeding 48 hours, in present conditions very few patients indeed are fit for discharge within this time, the majority having to be kept there until their full course of treatment is completed. Here again they point out that the provision of a Day Hospital would, to a certain extent, ease the very serious continual congestion in the Ward, as many of the patients could be sent out to their own homes provided they could come in by day for continuation of treatment and occupational therapy. In actual fact, sometimes as many as twelve patients are frequently accommodated in space designed for two male and two female patients, leaving no room for the necessary comfort

and privacy in treatment, or even for occupational therapy.

Dr. O'Meara and Dr. Wishart state that the very inadequacy of the conditions under which patients have to be nursed, makes it extremely difficult to retain nursing staff, whether qualified or unqualified.

The Psychiatric Social Worker, Miss E. M. Findlay, in addition to her work with psychiatric patients, was very much occupied during the year with the ever-increasing problem of placement of the aged, in view of the inadequate facilities for their care.

Statistics on the work of the Department for the past three years are as follows—

ATTENDANCES							
		1960		1959		1958	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
<i>Adult Clinic</i>							
Old Patients ...	...	3,388		2,800		2,372	
New Patients ...	...	230	3,618	272	3,072	263	2,635
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
<i>Child Guidance Clinic</i>							
Old Patients ...	...	335		371		296	
New Patients ...	...	52	387	40	411	60	356
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
General cases, mainly							
geriatric ...	...	142		142		97	
						(9 months only)	

Eye Department.

Dr. G. D. Harthan reports that the department continues to work to capacity and there is an increase of 323 patients over the 1959 totals.

A larger number of cases have been referred to the department for investigation and opinion on conditions of the eyes.

Statistics on the work of the clinic are as follows—

	1960		1959		1958	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Eye Clinic</i>						
Old Patients	2,003		1,648		1,938	
New Patients	576	2,579	608	2,256	700	2,638
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
<i>Orthoptic Clinic</i>						
Old Patients	727		725		712	
New Patients	81	808	79	804	108	820
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Number of operations	74		84		179	
Number of minor						
operations	101	175	46	130	—	179
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

X-ray Department.

Dr. P. A. W. Lea reports that the total attendances for the year 1960 were 13,055, an increase of 638 over the figure for the year 1959. This increase in annual attendances continues the upward trend and there is no indication that this is falling off.

Fewer skin patients received X-ray therapy in 1960, there were 30 as against 63 attendances in the previous year.

The permanent staff was increased during the year by the addition of a junior secretary/typist.

No important changes have been made in the equipment during the current year. The Silver Recovery Unit continues to prove an extremely worthwhile investment.

The developing tanks are now so ancient that they require constant attention to control leaks, which develop owing to rust. It is hoped however that they will last until the move to the new department.

Statistics for the past three years are as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of cases X-rayed	13,055	12,417	11,922
Attendances for superficial X-ray			
Therapy treatment	30	63	80

Casualty Department.

	1960	1959	1958
Casualty	39,767	41,877	36,093
Out-patients	44,833	40,132	35,393

Dental Department.

Mr. A. S. Swain reports that the new equipment was installed during the Easter holiday and has made the work at the clinic a great deal easier. As it incorporates the new high speed drill, the children find that fillings are much quicker and cause much less discomfort.

All the thirteen schools for which the clinic is responsible, were visited during the year and 1,845 children were inspected.

There was more surgical work than is usual including 6 fractured jaws, again a very high figure for the fourth year in succession, and a number of cases of buried teeth and roots.

The Overdale Hospital was visited on request and the weekly clinic at St. Saviour's Hospital continues to keep the patients in good dental health.

Statistics for the past three years are as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
Total attendances at Clinic	2,081	2,342	2,342
Total child attendances at Clinic ...	1,275	—	—
Adult attendances for extractions under anæsthetic	564	568	568
Child attendances for extractions under anæsthetic	1,153	1,062	1,062
Fillings for children	728	594	632
Children dentally examined at School	1,845	2,311	3,673
Number of children found to be in need of treatment	878	866	1,320
Number who attended Clinic	673	557	720

Pharmacy Department.

The Chief Pharmacist Mr. C. W. Harewood reports that, due to staff absences and changes, the department has again been under considerable pressure and he expresses his appreciation to the Committee for its recognition of the position in

sanctioning an increase in the staff complement. Due to the difficulty in obtaining qualified staff, the department has not yet taken advantage of this permission but this should be realised early in the spring of 1961.

The department received an overhaul in October and with brighter paint, new lighting and extractor fans, working conditions are now very much more healthy and pleasant.

	1960	1959	1958
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of issues to wards and departments	48,170	45,936	41,610
Dangerous drugs issued to wards and out-patients	1,313	1,002	1,100
Surgical sundries issued	11,626	10,591	10,279
Surgical instrument repairs handled.	760	736	763
Intravenous infusions, injections, etc. prepared... ..	2,997	2,285	1,535
Sterile syringes complete, Needles, Transfusion sets and special items	96,210	81,860	39,638
Out-patient prescriptions (including N.H.S., Overdale and 6,095 pink prescriptions)... ..	41,706	37,433	32,741
Sales to individuals, priced issues to other Hospitals and States' Institutions	7,554	7,957	6,830
Gas and oxygen cylinders issued ...	1,346	1,291	1,216
Urgent calls out of duty hours ...	64	84	85
Lectures to nurses by Pharmacist ...	6	22	24
Hearing Aid transactions... ..	188	151	137
Ministry of Health War Pensioners Appliance cases handled	—	12	11
Immunologicals issued direct to General Practitioners	534	879	—
Issues dispensed at St. Saviour's Hospital	6,040	4,155	—

Pharmacy, Poisons and Medicines (Jersey) Law, 1952.

The Chief Pharmacist, who undertakes the duties of Inspector under this Law, reports as follows—

	1960	1959	1958
Visits to chemists, seedsmen, hair-dressers and drug stores	30	33	42
Visits to grocers and general stores...	109	79	102
Visits to nursing homes and other hospitals... ..	5	—	—
Authorisations for purchase of strychnine... ..	72	122	118
Telephone queries	34	—	—
Letters	9	—	—
Test purchase made	3	1	11

Pathological Laboratory.

Dr. Geal reports that the number of investigations performed shows a 14 per cent. increase over the previous year, this percentage increase being of a compound nature. The increase can be better appreciated when it is realised that the amount of work is nearly four times greater than during the period 1949 to 1950.

A request for a Special Clinic for Venereal Disease, out of normal working hours, had to be refused as the technical staff already had a heavy burden of stand-by duty. Due to this and to the death of a very valuable member of the staff, Mr. William Corbett, an opinion was sought from Dr. M. Darmady, Senior Pathologist of the Portsmouth Group, on staffing problems. A comprehensive report received from him made four suggestions for appointment of extra staff, two of which have been implemented whilst the remaining two are being actively pursued. It appears from his report that, in 1959, in comparison with the Isle of Wight, the Laboratory carried out 20 per cent more work with three less staff.

Dr. Geal further reports that the premises remain cramped in spite of the provision of extra bench space in the main laboratory and the completion of the new extension is awaited in order to rearrange the ground floor.

Dr. Geal also states that it is noticeable that the sickness rate among the staff has been the highest

recorded and can be attributed to the pressure of work. It has been noticed that the technical staff make frequent visits to the laboratory during week ends and holidays so that work may be expedited and have, on occasions, taken work to their homes. The staff have as always carried out their duties carefully and conscientiously.

The extension of the laboratory premises and the additional staff will, it is hoped, enable the department to increase its range of investigations during 1961.

Pathological Laboratory.

	1960	1959	1958
Total number of examinations performed	27,376	24,030	21,654

Chaplain's Report.

The Reverend T. E. Fowler in submitting his report for 1960 states that during the year a Combined Hospitals Service was organized when all the Hospitals were invited to a service at the Town Church. The response was excellent and encourages the belief that such a service should become an annual event.

The Reverend Fowler further states that the attendances at the Sunday afternoon services in the Chapel improved towards the end of the year, but in the nature of the situation it is only possible for a very small proportion of the patients to attend. The Chaplain feels that the only way in which he can truly help patients by the Sunday service would be to have the Chapel wired for sound and linked to the existing wireless in the wards. This suggestion was made and subsequently rejected some four years ago and the Chaplain feels that the matter should be reconsidered. He further suggests that the ward staff might be encouraged to notify the patients of the services and to bring them to the Chapel, as, although this will involve a great deal of extra work, he feels that it is in the best interests of the patients.

In conclusion, the Chaplain expresses his thanks to the Matron of the General Hospital and the nursing staff for the help which they have given during the year.

	General Hospital		Overdale Hospital	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Communicants	Staff	87	Patients	20
	Patients	172		
Baptisms		3		
Burials		3		

GENERAL HOSPITAL. STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960.
IN-PATIENTS.

Number of Patients at beginning of the Year	90
Number of Patients admitted during the Year.....	3,843
Number of Patients at the end of the Year	107
Average number of Patients resident daily throughout the Year	135

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON IN-PATIENTS AND AVERAGE COST OF
EACH IN-PATIENT PER WEEK.

	Expenditure on In-Patients	Average cost of each In-Patient per week
	£	£ s. d.
Provisions	23,281	3 5 11
Surgery and Dispensary	18,646	2 12 9
Domestic	17,908	2 10 8
Salaries and Wages	120,415	17 1 2
Miscellaneous	4,813	13 11
Administration	7,184	1 0 4
Establishment, Renewals and Repairs	5,131	14 6
	197,378	27 19 3

GENERAL HOSPITAL. STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

OUT-PATIENTS DEPARTMENTS.

NEW PATIENTS AND ATTENDANCES.

Departments	New Patients	Attendances
Casualty and Daily Clinics	10,161	39,767
Eye	576	2,579
E.N.T.	743	3,083
Skin	433	2,056
Medical	153	2,114
Cardiac	133	845
Surgical	734	3,100
Children	40	409
X-Ray... ..	9,079	10,916
Dental	756	2,081
Physiotherapy	873	11,355
Orthopædic	513	2,148
Psychiatry	164	2,707
Orthoptic	81	808
Gynæcological	181	632
	<u>24,620</u>	<u>84,600</u>

GENERAL HOSPITAL. STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Total Number of New Out-Patients	24,620
Total Number of Out-Patient Attendances	84,600

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON OUT-PATIENTS AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCE.

	Expenditure on Out-Patients	Average cost of each Out-Patient Attendance
	£	d.
Provisions	1,848	5.24
Surgery and Dispensary	15,442	43.81
Domestic	2,135	6.06
Salaries and Wages	24,834	70.45
Miscellaneous	1,316	3.73
Administration	3,444	9.77
Establishment, Renewals and Repairs	832	2.36
	49,851	141.42

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS
to December 31st, 1960.

General Hospital, Statement of Affairs

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HOSPITAL BALANCES AS						
AT 1st JANUARY, 1960.						
Amount due from Paying Patients	19,061	9	10			
Amount due from Physiotherapy	1,857	19	3			
Amount due from X-Ray...	2,867	0	0			
Amount due from Special Drugs	1,133	12	5			
Amount due from Sundries	937	6	10			
Amount due from Parishes	3,950	12	6			
				29,808	0	10
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.						
Expenditure during the 12 months to date on the following Votes :						
Salaries and Wages ...	188,966	2	5			
Maintenance and Supplies	104,472	19	10			
Renewals and Repairs to Buildings, Plant and Insurance	7,518	7	4			
Pensions... ..	978	17	11			
Special Treatment Fund.	3,298	14	3			
Superannuation Contributions in Suspense...	2,881	2	2			
Special Appliances in Suspense	1	5	0			
				308,117	8	11
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
Preliminary Expenses <i>re</i> Extension	402	0	0			
Extension	97,415	0	0			
Equipment for Extension...	1,926	0	9			
Kitchen and Laundry Additional Equipment	6,163	10	2			
				105,906	10	11
HOSPITAL BALANCES AS						
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.						
Superannuation Contributions in Suspense	101	9	11			
Special Appliances in Suspense	52	0	0			
				153	9	11
				<u>£443,985</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

for the Year ended 31st December, 1960.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HOSPITAL BALANCES AS						
AT 31st JANUARY, 1960.						
Contributions in Suspense	197	10	0			
Appliances in Suspense ...	51	12	6			
				249	2	6
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.						
Receipts during the 12 months to date under the following heads :—						
Interest on Investments	342	15	7			
Paying Patients	24,830	0	8			
Sundries	7,466	16	0			
Parishes	15,014	12	6			
Contributions in Sus- pense	2,785	2	1			
Special Appliances in Suspense	1	12	6			
				50,440	19	4
MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.						
Hospital for 12 months to date	260,892	15	0			
Appropriation Account ...	4,025	0	0			
				264,917	15	0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPEN- DITURE						
Preliminary Work <i>re</i> Exten- sion... ..	402	0	0			
Extension	97,415	0	0			
Equipment for Extension ..	1,926	0	9			
Kitchen and Laundry Addi- tional Equipment	6,163	10	2			
				105,906	10	11
HOSPITAL BALANCES AS						
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.						
Amount due from Paying Patients	13,295	14	4			
Amount due from Physio- therapy	1,068	0	1			
Amount due from X-Ray...	2,747	19	10			
Amount due from Special Drugs	1,133	16	10			
Amount due from Sundries	473	14	3			
Amount due from Parishes	3,751	17	6			
				22,471	2	10
				<u>£443,985</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

MALE POOR LAW DEPARTMENT. STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

Number of Inmates at the beginning of the Year...	56
Number of Inmates admitted during the Year ...	37
Number of Inmates at the end of the Year ...	53
Average number of Inmates resident daily throughout the Year	52

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON INMATES AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH
INMATE PER WEEK.

	Expenditure on Inmates	Average cost of each Inmate per week		
	£	£	s.	d.
Provisions	4,907	1	16	2
Surgery and Dispensary	623		4	6
Domestic	1,681		12	5
Salaries and Wages	6,408	2	7	2
Miscellaneous	10			1
Administration	138		1	0
Establishment, Renewals and Repairs	138		1	0
	13,905	5	2	3

STATES OF JERSEY—ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960.

I have the honour to submit the ninety-second Annual Report on the work of the hospital.

The following table shows the changes in the number of patients :

	Male	Female	Total
Number resident on 1st January, 1960	96	138	234
Number admitted during the year 1960	28	40	68
Number discharged during the year 1960	13	28	41
Number deceased during the year 1960	2	10	12
Number resident on 31st December, 1960	109	140	249
Total number under treatment in 1960	124	178	302

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions rose from 36 in 1959 to 68 this year. The 40 females included 10 old patients of the hospital, 3 readmissions from trial discharge, 2 who had previously been treated in other mental hospitals and 1 transferred from Maison de la Martine. Of the 28 men, 7 were old patients, 1 was readmitted from trial discharge, 2 had been in mental hospitals elsewhere, 2 were transferred from Maison de la Martine, and 1 other had been in that institution as a boy.

Classification by Sex and Age	Male	Female
Over 70 years	1	4
50—70 years	16	22
30—50 years	3	6
15—30 years	8	8

DISCHARGES.

The number of discharges showed a corresponding increase, the total of 41, comprising 28 women and 13 men, being 19 above the figure for 1959.

	Male	Female	Total
Discharged recovered ...	5	7	12
Discharged relieved, and taken on domestic staff...	—	1	1
Discharged relieved to care of relatives or friends ...	6	17	23
Discharged relieved to U.K. ...	2	—	2
Discharged to Sandybrook..	—	2	2
Discharged to Overdale Hospital geriatric ward...	—	1	1
Total... ..	13	28	41

DEATHS.

12 patients, 2 male and 10 female, died during 1960. There were 11 deaths the previous year. Two of the deaths occurred at the General Hospital, in one case following operation of strangulated hernia, and in the other during investigation of prolonged pyrexia. The average age at death was 70 years.

HEALTH.

The general health of patients and staff has remained satisfactory, but no solution has yet been found to the problem of caring for the aged senile dementia cases on the female side, who now occupy every bed in what was originally intended to be a sick ward. Three men and two women underwent major operations at the General Hospital. One man and four women sustained accidental fractures. The series of antipoliomyelitis injections was completed, and those members of the staff who so desired were inoculated against influenza. Routine X-Ray screening of the patients by the Medical Officer of Health disclosed one early case of pulmonary tuberculosis and an equally early case of carcinoma of the lung, neither of which had been suspected clinically. Members of the nursing and

non-nursing staff again attended at Halkett Place for mass miniature radiography at six monthly intervals.

CHARGEABILITY.

The chargeability of patients remaining under treatment at the end of the year is as follows :

CLASS	Male	Female	Total
First	2 ...	7 ...	9
Second	4 ...	15 ...	19
Third	8 ...	19 ...	27
Special Rate	— ...	1 ...	1

RATE-AIDED.

Island	11 ...	21 ...	32
St. Helier	53 ...	46 ...	99
St. John	— ...	1 ...	1
St. Saviour	6 ...	7 ...	13
St. Lawrence... ..	4 ...	4 ...	8
St. Martin	3 ...	5 ...	8
St. Ouen	8 ...	2 ...	10
St. Clement	1 ...	1 ...	2
St. Peter... ..	3 ...	2 ...	5
Grouville	2 ...	1 ...	3
St. Brelade	3 ...	5 ...	8
Trinity	1 ...	2 ...	3
St. Mary	— ...	1 ...	1
	109	140	249

MAISON DE LA MARTINE.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number resident on 1st January, 1960	14 ...	7 ...	21
Number admitted during the year 1960	— ...	1 ...	1
Number discharged during the year 1960	2 ...	1 ...	3
Number deceased during the year 1960	1 ...	—	1
Number resident on 31st December, 1960	11 ...	7 ...	18

The unit for subnormal and mentally handicapped children has had a satisfactory year. Numbers have fallen slightly, there being only one admission, a girl from Haut de la Garenne, as against three discharges and one death. The two boys and one girl shown as discharged were actually admitted to the main hospital, one on attaining his majority, and

the other two because of severe behaviour disturbances. This year the Maison de la Martine completes the first decade of its existence, and despite some imperfections in the building, it has been demonstrated that a mixed unit with a family atmosphere is not only a possibility, but perhaps the most satisfactory way to all concerned of training subnormal children. Those children who are able to and of school age are taken daily by bus to the Occupation Centre at Grouville.

DIVINE SERVICE.

The monthly Church of England services have been conducted as usual by the Hospital Chaplain, who also holds Communion services at appropriate intervals. Mass is celebrated regularly for the Roman Catholic patients and staff by the priest in attendance.

STAFF.

Medical : Dr. N. M. Tweedie-Stodart came to the hospital in March as Senior Registrar but she resigned her appointment six months later because of her intended marriage.

Nursing : Although there have been a good many changes, recruitment of both qualified and unqualified female staff has been easier this year. On the male side I regret to have to record the death after an operation of Mr. E. T. Smith, Charge Nurse since 1948, and the prolonged serious illness of Mr. J. Donoghue, Nursing Assistant. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Smith has been ably filled by the promotion of Mr. A. Murray, Staff Nurse.

Administrative : I am pleased to welcome Miss E. M. Le Marinel who joined the office staff as shorthand-typist in August.

Domestic : Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of suitable domestic staff who are prepared to live in, and kitchen and laundry staff have at times been below strength.

RETIREMENT.

At the end of the year, Mr. R. P. Killmister, who served this hospital in the capacity of Secretary and Steward from 1931 to 1952, when he was promoted to the office of Steward-General and placed in administrative charge of all the Island hospitals, entered upon a well-earned retirement. It is fitting that I should pay tribute here to his sterling work over the years on behalf of the patients and staff who owe to his devoted labour much of the improved conditions they enjoy to-day. At no time were these high qualities more manifested than during the dark days of the German Occupation when the very existence of the hospital and its inmates was at stake. All will wish him health and happiness in his retirement.

VILLA FOR MALE PATIENTS.

The conversion of the granite stable into a villa for 24 male patients, to a design in which the States Engineer collaborated with the Chief Male Nurse, was successfully completed, and the first patients moved in during the third week of January. It was originally intended that as far as possible, the villa would serve as a home for patients able to go outside the hospital to work and earn their living but with the doubling of the male admission rate during the year, there was no alternative but to transfer the better patients from the main hospital to the villa. This unit is now fully occupied by patients who are employed in and about the hospital and live in comfortable, warm and peaceful surroundings under conditions relative to freedom. It provides a bright and cheerful home and the patients who live there have responded well to the improvement in their surroundings. It also serves a useful purpose as a convalescent ward for patients who have recovered from an acute mental illness, but require a further period of observation and treatment before they are able to return to their own homes.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY SALE.

The annual sale of work was held in the department on November 24th and was a great success

financially, the sum of £256 10s. od. having been realised at the end of the day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Television continues to be a major interest for many of the patients, especially during the winter months, the men of course being particularly interested in the sports programme. Whist drives and tombola sessions provide occasional alternatives, and the Young Farmers Club and a group of visiting Boy Scouts brought concert parties.

Football and cricket are played with enthusiasm on the front field in season, and this year a netball pitch has been added to provide the younger ladies with facilities for exercise and an outlet for their energies. A successful sports day was held on September 22nd and attracted quite a number of visitors and friends.

Many patients are now able to attend cinemas and theatres in town, and because of this the Green Room Club no longer stages any productions at the hospital but invites as many patients as are able to go to theatrical performances in St. Helier. I am grateful to the Club for the continued interest displayed in the welfare of our patients.

For similar reasons, it was decided to abandon the annual picnics, which were for so long a feature of the life of the institution. It was felt that they savoured of an annual treat and that their significance had been lost, now that so many patients go out with their relatives, and take part in coach drives and other outings.

Xmas festivities were well organised, and the food, the parties and the decorations were generally appreciated. In particular, the fancy dress dance was an unmitigated success.

LIBRARY.

Arrangements have been made through the kindness of Mr. Yeates, the Head Librarian at the Public Library, to supply the wards with books on a

regular exchange basis. There are not very many patients who read a great deal, but those who do appreciate the facilities now provided.

GROUNDS AND GARDENS.

The usual high standard of maintenance was again evident, and Mr. Baudains, the head gardener, is to be congratulated on the regularity with which he achieves such excellent results. The borders are always a blaze of colour in the season, and are a subject of much favourable comment on the part of visitors. Despite the absence for a considerable period through illness of the farm bailiff, Mr. Bienvenu, the value of farm produce and vegetables raised on the land was £1,738 14s. 11d., or over a hundred pounds more than in the previous year. The patients' garden in the meadow adjacent to the villa, achieved a high rate of production, and each year extends in size. The trees to the east of the hospital and nurses' home were felled because of disease and deformity and replaced by young flowering shrubs and trees which in time will add to the appearance of that aspect of the hospital. Incidentally this change has resulted in a much improved outlook from the east sitting-room on the female side.

REPAIR AND UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

An extensive programme of redecoration is being carried through and improvements are apparent in many places throughout the hospital. All necessary repairs have been effected and the buildings maintained in a satisfactory state.

HEAT, LIGHT, POWER AND WATER.

The hospital Engineer, Mr. Le Gros, and his staff have once more managed to keep pace with the ever increasing demands for all these most vital services, and the Insurance Company's inspector has given a favourable report on the state of maintenance of the plant. The first full year of operation of the new oil-fired boilers has been completed, and some economy achieved compared with coal-burning,

together with the added advantages of cleanliness and ease of maintenance.

I have the honour, this year, of writing my report not only as Medical Superintendent of this hospital, but also as Consultant Psychiatrist in charge of in-patients at the General Hospital, an office to which the Committee was pleased to appoint me at the beginning of the year. I have been happy to undertake the increased work and responsibility in the knowledge that cooperation and harmonious relationship between the hospitals may thereby be more easily maintained. I am glad once again to remark that I am most fortunate in being privileged to work as a member of the staff of a hospital which sets before itself the ideal of a therapeutic community existing only to serve the welfare of the mentally sick, and I am most grateful to the President and Members of the Public Health Committee for their generous assistance in the pursuit of this ideal.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WISHART,

B.A., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.,

Medical Superintendent.

St. Saviour's Hospital—Statement of Affairs,

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
HOSPITAL BALANCES AT 1st JANU- ARY, 1960.							
Amounts due from Parishes		5,804	12	6			
Amounts due from Pen- sionnaires		1,531	10	0			
		<hr/>			7,336	2	6
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.							
Expenditure on the following Votes :—							
RENTAL, Queen's Farm and Land		244	0	0			
SALARIES AND WAGES...		55,624	11	1			
PENSIONS TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES		1,819	4	6			
REPAIRS AND UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS		2,727	10	0			
MAINTENANCE AND SUP- PLIES... ..		43,999	3	8			
CONVERSION OF BOILERS		376	10	2			
CONVERSION OF FARM BUILDINGS		1,986	18	4			
					106,777	17	9
					<hr/>		
					£114,114	0	3

Year ended 31st December, 1960.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TREASURER OF THE STATES OF JERSEY.						
Receipts on the following Estimates during the year to date						
PENSIONS	9,466	8	1			
SUNDRY RECEIPTS ...	863	8	6			
PARISHES	23,057	5	0			
				33,387	1	7
MAINTENANCE, APPROPRIATION AND FARM ACCOUNTS.						
Nett Cost for twelve months to date						
MAINTENANCE	64,759	17	8			
APPROPRIATION	7,861	6	10			
FARM	482	19	2			
				73,104	3	8
HOSPITAL BALANCES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.						
AMOUNTS DUE FROM PARISHES... ..	5,883	15	0			
NETT AMOUNTS DUE FROM PENSIONNAIRES	1,739	0	0			
				7,622	15	0
				<u>£114,114</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

St. Saviour's Hospital—Maintenance Account,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
1. PROVISIONS	21,210	17	1			
	<hr/>			21,210	17	1
2. SURGERY & DISPENSARY.						
Drugs, Chemicals and						
Disinfectants	2,255	19	6			
General Equipment...	91	2	5			
	<hr/>			2,347	1	11
3. DOMESTIC.						
Furniture and Fix-						
tures, Renewals and						
Repairs	1,725	18	0			
Patients' Clothing ...	2,480	6	3			
Bedding and Drapery.	1,098	12	4			
Rent, Light, Heat,						
Power, Insurance, etc.	9,970	16	6			
Uniforms, Staff ...	332	1	10			
Occupational Therapy	1,096	5	6			
	<hr/>			16,704	0	5
4. SALARIES, WAGES AND						
PENSIONS.						
Other Officers and						
Employees	47,661	0	11			
Pensions to Retired						
Employees	1,819	4	6			
Medical and Dental						
Treatment of patients	2,233	16	0			
	<hr/>			51,714	1	5
5. MISCELLANEOUS.						
General and Miscella-						
neous Expenses ...	558	9	7			
Travelling Expenses...	680	15	8			
Maintenance Allow-						
ances	377	6	5			
Newspapers, Periodi-						
cals and Press Notices	407	19	1			
Pocket money for						
Patients	986	13	4			
Funerals, Inmates ...	35	5	0			
	<hr/>			3,046	9	1
Carried forward ...				<hr/>		
				£95,022	9	11

Year ended 31st December, 1960.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY INCOME.						
Charges to In-Patients and Parishes	32,810	5	7			
Sundry Receipts	396	0	0			
BY BALANCE, being nett cost of the Institution for the Year to date (Maintenance of Patients only) carried to the Statement of Affairs	64,759	17	8			

STATISTICS FOR UNIT OF COST.

Number of days in period... ..	366
Number of paying patient days ...	82,320
Number of Non- paying patient days	12,833
Average cost per patient per day ...	20/7.1d
Average receipt per paying patient per day	7/11.65d

Carried forward ... £97,966 3 3

St. Saviour's Hospital—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward			...	95,022	9	11
6. ADMINISTRATION.						
Medical Superintendent...	2,400	0	0			
Postages, Telegrams and Telephones ...	294	8	5			
Books and Stationery..	142	17	6			
				2,837	5	11
7. ESTABLISHMENT.						
Chaplain ...	100	0	0			
Freights and Wharfage	6	7	5			
				106	7	5
				<u>£97,966</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

TO EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings ...	5,350	4	7			
Roads Avenues and Gardens, Repairs and Upkeep	147	13	9			
Conversion of Boilers from Coal to Oil ...	376	10	2			
Conversion of Farm Building ...	1,986	18	4			
				<u>£7,861</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

FARM ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
TO GENERAL EXPENSES, Labour, Forage, etc. ...	2,276	7	3			
				<u>£2,276</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>

Maintenance Account—(continued).

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...			97,966	3	3	

£97,966 3 3

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY BALANCE, carried to State-						
ment of Affairs	7,861	6	10			

7,861 610

FARM ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BY SALES, Live Stock, etc. ...	54	13	2			
BY SUPPLIES, to the Institution, Vegetables, Pork, etc. ...	1,738	14	11			
BY BALANCE, carried to State- ment of Affairs	482	19	2			
	<hr/>			£2,276	7	3

THE JERSEY MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

During the year 1960, the total number of women delivered at the Jersey Maternity Hospital was 914 and the number of booked cases was 445. These figures compare with 828 and 380 respectively for 1959.

	1960	1959
Number of deliveries with medical aid	46	51
Number of deliveries with forceps	60	59
Number of deliveries by doctors	369	380
Number of deliveries by midwives	499	448
Number of deliveries by cæsarean section ...	46	49

In addition, there were 6 cases of delivery at home before the arrival of the midwife.

Total number of live births—

	1960		1959
Boys ...	474	Boys ...	438
Girls ...	432	Girls ...	383
	906		821
(including 8 sets of twins)		(including 4 sets of twins)	
(a) 4 sets—I male and 1 female		(a) 3 sets—males	
(b) 2 sets—Males		(b) 1 set—I male and 1 female	
(c) 2 sets—Females			

The number of stillbirths was 14, due to the following causes—

(a) Macerated foetus due to placental insufficiency	2 females
(b) Macerated foetus due to diabetes mellitus	1 female
(c) Macerated foetus due to rhesus incompatibility	1 male
(d) Asphyxia in utero due to eclamptic fits	2 females
(e) Gross abnormalities	2 females
(f) Prematurity due to rhesus incompatibility	1 female
(g) Asphyxia due to cord prolapse ...	1 female and 1 male
(h) Intra-uterine death due to rhesus incompatibility	2 females
(i) Tentorial tear	1 female

The number of neo-natal deaths was 12, due to the following causes—

(a) Prematurity...	...	...	...	...	...	4 males and 1 female
(b) Prematurity due to toxæmia of preg-	nancy	...	...	...	...	1 male
(c) Cord prolapse—twin pregnancy	...					1 male
(d) Tentorial tear	...	...	...	...	...	1 female
(e) Asphyxia neonatorum	...	...	...			1 male
(f) Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	2 males and 1 female

The Hospital is very happy to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year 1960.

In addition, 58 circumcisions were performed at the Hospital and 70 operations for artificial rupture of membranes.

Attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic were—

1960	1959
<hr/>	<hr/>
1,353	1,491

SANDYBROOK HOSPITAL.

I have the honour to submit to you my report on Sandybrook Hospital for the year 1960.

The year has again been uneventful, with no important structural or administrative changes. The beds have been fully occupied throughout the year and the number of deaths appreciably low.

It was with great pleasure we celebrated the Centenary of Mrs. Renault, who at the time of writing this report, is still "going strong". She now joins Mrs. Decan, also in her 101st year.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the gardeners for the continued successful maintenance of the grounds and gardens, which is a very important contribution to the contented atmosphere prevailing at Sandybrook.

Among the elderly ladies are a number who are fit and ambulatory and who might not be retained had they somewhere else to go. It has been felt that if people could be found who were willing to take them for even only a few weeks, it would be of great service and most beneficial to these elderly ladies. It might then be possible to admit elderly people for a short time, to allow those who are caring for them to take a holiday.

The happy co-operation of Matrons and Staff is one of the largest factors in the smooth running of this establishment.

The following are the statistics for 1960—

	1960	1959
Number of patients at beginning of the year ...	81	80
Number of patients admitted during the year ...	22	36
Number of patients in at the end of the year ...	82	81
Average daily resident	82	82
Number deceased	14	19
Number discharged	7	—
Average age of deceased	82	80 $\frac{1}{5}$

May I again record my appreciation of the consideration and support I have received from the President and Members' of the Public Health Committee.

J. OLIVER CLYDE,
Visiting Physician.

SANDYBROOK ANNEXE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

Number of Inmates at the beginning of the year	...	...	81
Number of Inmates admitted during the year	...	...	22
Number of Inmates at the end of the year	...	...	82
Average number of Inmates resident daily throughout the year	...	...	82

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON INMATES AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE PER WEEK.

	Expenditure on inmates.	Average cost of each inmate per week.		
		£	s.	d.
Provisions	6,180	1	8	10
Surgery and Dispensary	1,585		7	5
Domestic	4,977	1	3	3
Salaries and Wages	22,559	5	5	3
Miscellaneous	225		1	0
Administration	319		1	5
Establishment, Renewals and Repairs	1,729		8	1
	37,574	8	15	3

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1960, the St. John Ambulance Service in Jersey covered 42,056 miles, and dealt with 5,640 cases. There is, therefore, a large increase of 968 cases on 1959 while the distance covered had decreased by 2,905 miles.

It is pleasing to note that the number of persons injured in motor vehicle accidents has decreased from 107 to 67, after having shown a considerable increase last year.

Other accidents dealt with and not mentioned in categories, total 477 and include collapses due to sudden illness, accidents in the home and at work and various minor injuries.

Of the number of accidents recorded for the year, the month of August was again the highest with a total of 111.

Visitors to the Island were conveyed by ambulance on 310 occasions.

This is the first year that the Service has been operating with the ambulance fitted with Two-Way Radio and it is proving to be a very worthwhile expenditure. Vehicles already on the road and proceeding to non-urgent cases can now be redirected to accidents or urgent cases and ambulances returning to base are diverted to other calls without having to return to the station. Furthermore, although more patients were conveyed than in the previous year, the mileage recorded is less than that recorded for 1959 and at least a portion of this saving must be credited to the adoption of this equipment.

The detailed statement for 1960, compared with that of the previous year, is as follows—

SERVICE.

	1960	...	1959
General	1,982	...	1,736
X-Ray... ..	560	...	245
Accidents	655	...	660
Maternity	95	...	64
Fever	22	...	22
Special Treatment	2,002	...	1,780
Mortuary	99	...	108
Patients by Air	168	...	47
Patients by Sea	57	...	10
	5,640		4,672

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

	1960	...	1959
Motor vehicles	67	...	107
Motor cycles and motor scooters	75	...	94
Bicycles	36	...	38
Pedestrians... ..	166	...	139
	344		378

The number of night calls (10 p.m.—7 a.m.) dealt with in 1960 totalled 336.

Transport was arranged with Ambulance Services on the Mainland on 34 occasions for the reception of visitors returning home after having met with an accident, or been taken ill whilst on holiday, and also for patients travelling to special Hospitals. A total of 37 escorts were provided from the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Male and Nursing), for patients travelling to England and France.

The number of cases conveyed by the Voluntary Hospital Car Service was 1,030.

The total number of journeys made was 7,367, which is considerably more than the number of patients conveyed due to the fact that certain cases are taken for treatment and a special journey has to be made for their return a short while later.

E. BURBIDGE,
Transport Officer.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1960.

To The President and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Contents :—

(1) Introduction—mortality and vital statistics.	Pages 48 to 53
(2) Report on tobacco smoking in the Island.	Pages 54 to 56
(3) Report on Tuberculosis in Jersey.	Pages 57 to 60
(4) Report on Miniature Radiography Department.	Pages 61 to 63
(5) Anti-Poliomyelitis Vaccination.	Page 64
(6) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.	Pages 65 and 66
(7) Overdale Hospital and Chest Clinic.	Pages 67 and 68
(8) School Health Service.	Pages 69 to 74
(9) School Dental Clinic.	Pages 75 and 76
(10) Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Pages 77 to 87
(11) Boarding-out Scheme for Aged and Infirm.	Page 88
(12) Occupation Centre.	Pages 89 and 90

I have the honour to present the annual report for 1960 for that part of the Public Health Department controlled by the offices at South Hill.

My first duty is to record with deep regret the retirement of Mr. L. Hammond, Sanitary Inspector in this Island since the year 1923 and Chief Sanitary Inspector from 1949. He reached retiring age during 1960 and on December 31st he left behind him a record of devoted public service which will be hard to equal. His task could never be called a popular one yet, though he exercised his authority faithfully and without bias, he did it so tactfully that he earned the thanks and gratitude even of those whose plans had to be put aside. His job was carried out in the highest traditions of the Public Health Service and in his years of retirement he should have much gratification as he looks back at what was done during his years of service. It is the wish of all who knew and served with him that he will have many years of happy retirement ahead.

Mr. Knowles, his Deputy for many years, is a worthy successor to the post and his appointment has been welcomed by all who know him.

Subsequent to Dr. Goodey's resignation in 1959, after a long interval a new Deputy was appointed in the person of Dr. E. J. Desmond, who came to us from the County of Lancashire. He is a doctor of much experience in both clinical and administrative medicine and his presence is very welcome.

As was forecast in last year's report there are now three full-time School Dental Officers operating at the Clinic at 100, Halkett Place, where three excellent surgeries are now in action. In addition, Mr. Swain at the Hospital is still giving part-time help. The new dentists are Mr. L. G. Moseley and Mrs. G. A. Rampton. Their arrival to strengthen the hand of the Senior Dental Officer, Mr. Campbell, is warmly welcomed. The value of the work done by this department is already apparent in the figures given in Mr. Campbell's report, which appears elsewhere.

With the coming into full-scale operation of the plant at Bellozanne, sewage has now been taken off the beaches from Green Island to L'Etacq and Jersey may now claim indeed to have some of the cleanest beaches in the world.

Cheap tobacco continues to provide an increasingly dangerous threat to the health of many of our population and in the reports on lung cancer and smoking the extent of this threat is detailed. Cheap drink is also a major problem and the States' Pathologist records the fact that 1 in 20 of all cases coming to post mortem from all causes has suffered from cirrhosis of the liver. This is a very high proportion of serious disease and is directly attributable to the excessive amount of alcohol consumed by many individuals.

A. S. DARLING,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	28,717
Population (estimated mid-year)	57,463
Number of persons per acre	2
Marriage rate per 1,000 estimated population.	17.7
Deaths	790
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population ...	13.7
Comparability factor	0.87
Standardised death rate	12.0
Live births... ..	1,032
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	18.0
Still-births... ..	14
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births...	13.4
Total live and still-births... ..	1,046
Infant deaths	31
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total)	30.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	28.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	58.8
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births...	21.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.9
Maternal deaths	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still- births	—
Malignant disease (cancer) (all forms) mortality rate per 1,000 estimated population	2.7
Tuberculosis (all forms) mortality rate per 1,000 estimated population	0.10

THE POPULATION.

The estimated mid-year population was 57,463. This figure has been arrived at by taking the resident population of the Census year of 1951 of 56,160 and adding to it the births that have taken place in the Island since 1951 and subtracting the deaths. The figure last year was 57,218.

THE MARRIAGE RATE.

There were 508 marriages during 1960 giving a marriage rate (or persons married per 1,000 estimated population) of 17.7 as against 20.6 last year.

THE BIRTH RATE.

1,032 live births were registered during the year, giving a birth rate of 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population. There were 950 in 1959 when the rate was 16.6. 51 or 4.9% of the total live births were illegitimate.

It will be noted that nearly 2,000 births have occurred in the Island during the past two years and almost 90% of these births have taken place at the Jersey Maternity Hospital. This building is not of a size to deal with such numbers and emergency measures have been taken to reduce the stay of babies in the hospital. Even so, the overcrowding is serious and presents a problem that requires urgent attention.

THE DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths registered was 790 (399 males and 391 females) giving a crude death rate of 13.7 per 1,000 estimated population. Deaths during 1959 numbered 731 when the rate was 12.8.

The comparability figure, when multiplied by the crude death rate gives the death rate we would have had if the age and sex distribution was the same as that of England and Wales as a whole. In our case, the figure is 0.87 which gives us a standardised death rate of 12.0 as against 11.0 last year.

The percentage of total deaths occurring at ages 65 and upward was 65.9 ; at ages 75 and upward 42.1. The average age at death was 62 for males and 72 for females.

TABLE I.

Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) cross-classified by cause, sex and age : latest available year, 1960.

List No. (1)	Abbreviated List of 50 Causes for Tabulation of Mortality (Sixth (1948) Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death). (2)	MALE																		
		All ages (3)	Under 1 year (4)	1—4 years (5)	5—9 years (6)	10—14 years (7)	15—19 years (8)	20—24 years (9)	25—29 years (10)	30—34 years (11)	35—39 years (12)	40—44 years (13)	45—49 years (14)	50—54 years (15)	55—59 years (16)	60—64 years (17)	65—69 years (18)	70—74 years (19)	75 years and over (20)	Age not stated (21)
	All causes	399	21	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	9	8	20	13	50	40	48	54	118	1
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilis and its sequelae.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	5	2	12	9	14	14	23	—
19	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Diabetes mellitus	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
21	Anaemias	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	4	19	—
23	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rheumatic fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	2	13	10	9	15	24	—	—
27	Other diseases of heart.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	—	—	—
28	Hypertension with heart disease.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
29	Hypertension without mention of heart	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	—
30	Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
31	Pneumonia	21	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	4	7	—
32	Bronchitis	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	2	—
33	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—
34	Appendicitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
36	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37	Cirrhosis of liver	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	—	—
39	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
40	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.....																			
41	Congenital malformations	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
42	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Infections of the newborn	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.....	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	1	—
46	All other diseases (Residual)	31	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	4	—	2	2	15	—	—
47	Motor vehicle accidents	6	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
48	All other accidents	12	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	—	—
50	Homicide and operations of war.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE I (continued).

Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) cross-classified by cause, sex and age: latest available year, 1960.

List No. (1)	Abbreviated List of 50 Causes for Tabulation of Mortality (Sixth (1948) Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death). (2)	FEMALE																		
		All ages (3)	Under 1 year (4)	1—4 years (5)	5—9 years (6)	10—14 years (7)	15—19 years (8)	20—24 years (9)	25—29 years (10)	30—34 years (11)	35—39 years (12)	40—44 years (13)	45—49 years (14)	50—54 years (15)	55—59 years (16)	60—64 years (17)	65—69 years (18)	70—74 years (19)	75 years and over (20)	Age not stated (21)
	All causes	391	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	4	1	9	9	23	29	35	50	216	—
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilis and its sequelae.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	75	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	5	10	8	8	12	28	—	—
19	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Diabetes mellitus	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
21	Anaemias	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	87	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	6	6	6	14	51	—	—
23	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
26	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	66	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	10	13	35	—	—
27	Other diseases of heart.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	7	—	—
28	Hypertension with heart disease.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	—	—
29	Hypertension without mention of heart	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
30	Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
31	Pneumonia	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	10	—
32	Bronchitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
33	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
34	Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
36	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
37	Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—
39	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital malformations	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	Infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	35	—
46	All other diseases (Residual)	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	6	6	1	18	—
47	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48	All other accidents	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	—
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury.....	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
50	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.

Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) cross-classified by cause and sex : latest available years, 1956 to 1960.

List No. (1)	Abbreviated List of 50 Causes for Tabulation of Mortality (Sixth (1948) Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death). (2)	1956			1957			1958			1959			1960		
		Both sexes (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both sexes (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Both sexes (9)	Male (10)	Female (11)	Both sexes (12)	Male (13)	Female (14)	Both sexes (15)	Male (16)	Female (17)
	All causes	740	393	347	754	397	357	722	382	390	731	392	339	790	399	391
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	3	2	6	6	—	8	5	3	5	3	2	5	5	—
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3	Syphilis and its sequelae	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
4	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
18	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	124	75	49	156	91	65	142	64	78	145	81	64	158	83	75
19	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
20	Diabetes mellitus	7	2	5	5	2	3	7	1	6	6	2	4	5	3	2
21	Anaemias	5	2	3	8	2	6	5	2	3	2	1	1	5	2	3
22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	83	32	51	107	49	58	108	35	73	95	37	58	125	38	87
23	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Rheumatic fever	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	2	1	—	1	6	1	5	7	5	2	3	1	2
26	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	142	78	64	130	80	50	148	75	73	161	93	68	151	85	66
27	Other diseases of heart	33	17	16	24	16	8	27	18	9	9	7	2	21	9	12
28	Hypertension with heart disease	23	9	14	32	15	17	20	7	13	13	7	6	12	5	7
29	Hypertension without mention of heart	5	4	1	9	4	5	17	11	6	21	9	12	12	7	5
30	Influenza	9	6	3	10	4	6	7	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	2
31	Pneumonia	42	25	17	34	17	17	50	29	21	50	26	24	36	21	15
32	Bronchitis	34	21	13	17	10	7	27	17	10	19	16	3	19	12	7
33	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	7	2	7	4	3	9	6	3	7	5	2	7	5	2
34	Appendicitis	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	2	—
35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	7	—	7	6	2	4	6	2	4	3	1	2	6	3	3
36	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	5	2	3	4	2	2	5	1	4	4	2	2	3	—	3
37	Cirrhosis of liver	10	7	3	6	4	2	7	5	2	7	1	6	5	4	1
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	13	5	8	13	6	7	3	2	1	5	3	2	13	7	6
39	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	—	6	6	—	9	9	—	13	13	—	3	3	—
40	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
41	Congenital malformations	7	2	5	8	5	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	9	7	2
42	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	2	2	—	4	4	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	3	3	—
43	Infections of the newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
44	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	6	5	1	8	4	4	7	3	4	9	4	5	17	11	6
45	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	64	33	31	50	16	34	38	16	22	35	15	20	52	16	36
46	All other diseases (Residual)	47	25	22	58	23	35	57	24	33	51	19	32	68	31	37
47	Motor vehicle accidents	9	5	4	9	9	—	11	10	1	12	9	3	7	6	1
48	All other accidents	24	11	13	12	6	6	16	13	3	27	17	10	19	12	7
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	17	10	7	14	6	8	15	13	2	8	5	3	13	9	4
50	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE III.
Deaths (exclusive of foetal deaths) cross-classified by cause and type of certification :
latest available year, 1960.

List No. (1)	Abbreviated List of 50 Causes for Tabulation of Mortality (Sixth (1948) Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death). (2)	Type of Certification			
		Total (3)	Medical (4)	Other (5)	Not Stated (6)
	All causes	790	756	34	—
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	5	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	—	—
3	Syphilis and its sequelae.....	—	—	—	—
4	Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—
5	Cholera	—	—	—	—
6	Dysentery, all forms.....	—	—	—	—
7	Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—
8	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
9	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—
10	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
11	Plague	—	—	—	—
12	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
13	Smallpox	—	—	—	—
14	Measles.....	—	—	—	—
15	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases.....	—	—	—	—
16	Malaria	—	—	—	—
17	Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	2	2	—	—
18	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	158	157	1	—
19	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	—	—	—	—
20	Diabetes mellitus.....	5	5	—	—
21	Anaemias	5	5	—	—
22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system.....	125	125	—	—
23	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—
24	Rheumatic fever	3	3	—	—
25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease.....	3	3	—	—
26	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	151	151	—	—
27	Other diseases of heart.....	21	20	1	—
28	Hypertension with heart disease.....	12	12	—	—
29	Hypertension without mention of heart	12	12	—	—
30	Influenza	4	4	—	—
31	Pneumonia	36	36	—	—
32	Bronchitis.....	19	19	—	—
33	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	7	—	—
34	Appendicitis	2	2	—	—
35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	6	6	—	—
36	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.....	3	3	—	—
37	Cirrhosis of liver	5	5	—	—
38	Nephritis and nephrosis	13	13	—	—
39	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	—	—
40	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.....	—	—	—	—
41	Congenital malformations	9	9	—	—
42	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis.....	3	3	—	—
43	Infections of the newborn	1	1	—	—
44	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.....	17	17	—	—
45	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.....	52	51	1	—
46	All other diseases (Residual)	68	67	1	—
47	Motor vehicle accidents	7	—	7	—
48	All other accidents	19	9	10	—
49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury.....	13	—	13	—
50	Homicide and operations of war.....	—	—	—	—

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL-BIRTHS.

During the first year of life, 31 children died, giving an infant mortality rate of 30.0 per 1,000 live births. Last year the rate was 19.0 per 1,000 live births. The deaths during 1960 were distributed as follows :—

Under 7 days	...	...	...	...	20
7-28 days	...	...	...	...	2
28 days to 3 months	...	...	...	...	4
3 months to 1 year	...	...	...	...	5

The neo-natal deaths, or deaths within the first four weeks of life number 22 or 71% of the deaths in the first year. This is a neo-natal death rate of 21.3 per 1,000 live births as against 13.7 last year. Of these deaths 16, or 73%, were attributed to prematurity.

Recorded still-births numbered 14, a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 live and still-births, compared with 15.6 in 1959 and 22.8 in 1958. These still-births, together with deaths during the first week of life, give us a perinatal mortality rate of 32.5 per 1,000 live and still-births. Last year the rate was 28.0.

Of the 31 children who died during the first year of life, 3 were illegitimate giving an illegitimate infant mortality rate of 58.8. Last year the rate was 31.2.

Our infant mortality rate and especially our perinatal mortality rate are considerably higher than the mainland figures. Improved accommodation at the Jersey Maternity Hospital may do something to lower these figures.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths during the year. In 1959 there was one death when the rate was 1.0 per 1,000 live and still-births.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.

Seven persons—six males and one female—died as a result of motor vehicle accidents. The average age was 35 for males and 46 for females. The youngest was 5 and the oldest 69.

ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS.

A total of 19 persons (12 males and 7 females) died from other accidents during the year as against 27 in 1959.

Analysis of accidental deaths (motor vehicle accidents excepted) :—

Consequent upon a fall	9
Drowning	3
Asphyxia following inhalation of vomit...	2
Fall from pedal cycle	1
Coal gas poisoning	2
Run over by horse-drawn cart	1
Barbiturate poisoning	1

The average age was 58, the youngest was 4 months and the oldest 97. 7 or 36.8% of these deaths occurred at ages 75 and upwards.

SUICIDES.

There were 13 deaths from suicide during the year, 9 males and 4 females. Last year there were 8 suicides (5 males and 3 females). Five resorted to drowning, coal gas was used in three cases, two took potassium cyanide, two resorted to hanging and one to carbon monoxide poisoning. The average age was 58. The youngest was 18 and the oldest 84.

CANCER.

During 1960, 158 people (83 males and 75 females) died of malignant tumours in Jersey. This gives a rate of 275 per 100,000 as against 253 in 1959 and 249 in 1958. These deaths constituted 20% of all deaths. The average age at death from cancer was 67 for males and 69 for females.

Cancer of the lung caused 37 deaths (28 males and 9 females). The average age at death was 64 for both males and females. They constituted 23.4% of all deaths from malignant tumours and 4.7% of the total deaths.

Analysis of all deaths from malignant tumours :—

	Male	Female	Total
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	2	—	2
Oesophagus	3	1	4
Stomach	13	14	27
Intestines except rectum	4	7	11
Rectum	—	2	2
Larynx	1	—	1
Trachea, bronchus and lung ...	28	9	37
Breast... ..	—	15	15
Cervix Uteri	—	4	4
Other and unspecified parts of uterus	—	4	4
Prostate	7	—	7
Skin	2	1	3
Bone and connective tissue ...	—	1	1
All other and unspecified sites...	21	16	37
Leukæmia and aleukæmia ...	1	—	1
Lymphosarcoma and other neo- plasms of lymphatic and hæmotopoietic system	1	1	2
	83	75	158

SMOKING.

The annual survey into the smoking habits of Jersey's resident population was continued during 1960. 10,556 adults (5,067 males and 5,489 females) were questioned and the results are detailed in the appended table. It is noteworthy that the results are almost identical with those obtained from somewhat smaller surveys carried out in 1958 and again in 1959. By now, nearly 1 in 4 of all adults in the Island have been questioned regarding their smoking habits. The figures so obtained are almost identical with figures arrived at by other methods of calculation and they can be accepted without any doubt as an accurate picture of the Island's smoking habits.

The figures show that excessively heavy smoking is a well-established habit. More than one-third of our men and one-ninth of our women smoke twenty or more cigarettes per day. The two tables that follow show how our smoking habits compare with those living in the U.K. and it can be seen that our heavy smokers outnumber the heavy smokers of the U.K. by almost 2 to 1. These figures are the root cause of our excessive death rate from cancer of the lung and throat and are largely responsible for the excess number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring annually.

TABLE I.

Country and Year	Annual consumption of packeted cigarettes in pounds weight per head (adults only)	
	Males	Females
United Kingdom, 1958 ...	8.3	3.3
Jersey, average for 1958-1960	11.7	5.0

TABLE II.

Country and Year	Percentage of adult population smoking 20 or more packeted cigarettes per head per day	
	Males	Females
United Kingdom, 1958 ...	22	6.5
Jersey, average for 1958-1960	37	10.8

28 new cases of lung cancer were seen during the year at Overdale and nearly a dozen were seen elsewhere. Of those seen at Overdale who had their smoking habits recorded, all were smokers of some form of tobacco. 70% of the cigarette smokers were, or had been, smokers of 20 or more cigarettes per day. Thus, virtually all our new cases of lung cancer come from that proportion of our population which smokes tobacco and the bulk of these cases come from our heavy smokers. In this context it should be realised that 20 cigarettes per day is “heavy”, but even those who smoke only 10—19 cigarettes per day (some 18% of our adult population) have no cause for complacency as more than a quarter of our yearly quota of lung cancer cases arises from this small group. It is worthwhile noting that in a recent paper published in Poland regarding the marked association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer in that country the authors regard even 10 cigarettes per day as heavy smoking.

37 deaths from lung cancer were recorded during 1960, the highest figure in this Island's history. In the past three years 79 men and 22 women have died from this disease, an average of almost 34 cases of both sexes per year. This figure is almost certainly too low as each year cases go direct to the mainland for both diagnosis and treatment and their deaths on the mainland do not always get notified to this Department. Just how our figures, depleted as they are, compare with those in England can be seen in the following table :—

TABLE III.

Country and Year	Death rate from lung cancer per million living	
	Males	Females
England and Wales, average for 1957-58	771	118
Jersey, average for 1955-60...	810	167

The Jersey figures have been calculated on a population estimate of 31,000 females and 28,000 males.

The excess in women is especially noticeable, but it will have been noted from the previous tables that though Jersey men smoke 40% more cigarette tobacco than those in the U.K., Jersey women smoke 50% more than their opposite numbers in the U.K.

Of all the new cases of tuberculosis amongst men last year only two were non-smokers and the majority were heavy smokers. As in other years the incidence rose steadily from a low figure in the non-smokers to a very high figure amongst the very heavy smokers.

Cheap tobacco is costing this Island more and more as the years go by. More than 100 deaths from lung cancer in the last 3 years should surely be a warning big enough to be seen by even the most prejudiced. I must advocate once more, as I have done in previous years, that something must be done to reduce excessive smoking of tobacco. Education is not enough, the will to give up smoking must be reinforced and a very substantial increase in the cost of tobacco is the quickest and probably the most efficient way of doing this.

TABLE IV.
Survey of smoking habits of the general population in 1960—giving distribution by age, sex and amounts smoked.

Age Group		Number asked.	Non smokers Total	%	Pipe and hand rolled cigarettes						Packeted cigarettes									
					2-oz. T.	%	4-oz. T.	%	6-oz. + T.	%	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40 +	
											Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
15-19	M	445	238	53.48	—		—		—		68	15.28	90	20.22	42	9.44	4	0.90	3	0.67
	F	600	472	78.67	—		—		—		67	11.17	45	7.5	15	2.5	1	0.17	—	
20-29	M	1084	436	40.22	16	1.48	4	0.37	—		62	5.72	210	19.37	262	24.17	55	5.07	39	3.60
	F	1374	890	64.77	—		—		—		132	9.61	259	18.85	78	5.68	7	0.51	8	0.58
30-39	M	1215	362	29.79	53	4.36	31	2.55	4	0.33	54	4.44	214	17.61	342	28.15	81	6.67	74	6.09
	F	1258	668	53.02	—		—		—		167	13.28	241	19.16	155	12.32	19	1.51	8	0.64
40-49	M	983	263	26.75	41	4.17	35	3.56	9	0.92	41	4.17	146	14.85	285	28.99	72	7.32	91	9.26
	F	1018	518	50.88	—		—		—		106	10.41	224	22.00	133	13.06	25	2.46	12	1.18
50-59	M	783	189	24.14	35	4.47	46	5.87	4	0.51	42	5.36	131	16.73	203	25.93	75	9.58	58	7.41
	F	752	440	58.51	—		—		—		69	9.18	143	19.02	75	9.97	15	1.99	10	1.33
60 +	M	557	152	27.29	53	9.52	37	6.64	9	1.62	49	8.80	98	17.59	113	20.29	26	4.67	20	3.59
	F	487	331	67.97	—		—		—		54	11.09	69	14.17	30	6.16	1	0.20	2	0.41
TOTAL	M	5,067	1,640	32.37	198	3.91	153	3.02	26	0.51	316	6.24	889	17.54	1247	24.61	313	6.18	285	5.62
	F	5,489	3,319	60.47	—		—		—		595	10.84	981	17.87	486	8.85	68	1.24	40	0.73

Pipe and hand rolled = ozs. smoked per week.
Cigarettes = amount smoked per day.

TUBERCULOSIS IN JERSEY.

During 1960 fifty indigenous cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified for the first time and put under treatment. In addition there was one post-mortem notification where death was due to a spontaneous pneumothorax, arising from a small fibrotic tuberculous lesion at the apex of the lung. Thus a total of 51 new cases of pulmonary disease came to light during the year. Their distribution as regards age and sex is detailed at the bottom of the following table, which gives the figures for the last 11 years.

TABLE I.

Year	0-15		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+		Total		No. Sputum Positive		% Sputum Positive Male and Female combined
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1950	11	9	11	14	8	10	9	2	3	6	3	2	1	1	—	—	46	44	22	15	51%
1951	7	3	15	11	7	4	7	4	6	7	4	2	3	—	1	—	50	31	25	12	
1952	2	2	8	9	12	12	10	3	8	1	4	6	2	2	—	—	46	35	30	20	
1953	3	4	11	12	6	3	9	2	7	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	40	26	17	18	
1954	1	1	10	4	3	2	8	3	6	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	33	18	17	10	
1955	1	2	6	7	6	10	5	1	3	2	6	1	—	—	—	—	27	23	16	10	43%
1956	—	—	11	13	9	7	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	35	26	19	5	
1957	—	—	5	6	5	7	6	3	2	2	7	1	4	—	—	—	29	19	17	4	
1958	—	1	3	9	8	4	9	5	6	5	6	2	6	—	1	1	39	27	24	10	
1959	1	—	4	1	5	3	8	1	6	6	5	3	2	1	—	—	31	15	11	8	
1960	2	1	2	4	5	3	9	4	7	3	6	—	3	2	—	—	34	17	14	5	

It will be seen that there has been a very substantial fall in the number of new cases appearing not only in those under the age of 15 years, but also in those aged 15-24 years. The cases that still do occur in those under the age of 25 years come almost entirely from the small group of less than 20% that has not been vaccinated with B.C.G.

There has been only a slight reduction in the number of new cases in the next decade, 25-34 years,

while in the next two decades, 35–54 years, the numbers remain stationary. In those aged 55 and over the number of new cases is actually tending to increase.

A further 9 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered amongst the aliens coming to the Island for seasonal labour. They returned to their homes for treatment. They have not been included in the 51 indigenous cases referred to above.

An unusual occurrence in 1960 was the discovery of three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in children under 15 years of age. All were contacts of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in adult members of the homes in which they lived. None had been protected by B.C.G. though other children living in the same homes had received B.C.G. at birth and had escaped harm.

Only 19 out of the 51 new cases were known to have a positive sputum (*i.e.* containing the germ of tuberculosis) at, or soon after, the time of diagnosis. This gives us an incidence of sputum positive cases of 37% for 1960 and an average incidence for the past 5 years (1956–1960) of 43%. The average annual incidence of sputum positive cases during the 6 years 1950–55 was 51%, so it can be seen that the annual incidence of these more infectious cases is gradually falling. This lower incidence of more advanced cases is due to earlier diagnosis, largely through the increased use by the public of the miniature radiography facilities.

As regards age and sex of patients, the usual pattern was noted in that under the age of 35 years the incidence in the sexes was equal, while over the age of 40 years, males outnumbered females by over 3—1.

As in other years the number of cases of disease in the adult males has been proportional to the amount of tobacco smoked, the incidence rising steadily from a low level in the non-smokers to a high level in the heavy smokers. If men were as moderate in their smoking habits as are women then the incidence of

fresh disease in the older males would be only a little higher than it is in the older females.

TABLE II.

	Males over 40 years	Females over 40 years
Percentage smoking 20 or more cigarettes per day	44%	13%
New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1960	19	5

Of the 50 new cases seen at Overdale, 22 were able to be treated on their feet, the greater part of them still at work. The remaining 28 needed a period of nursing in bed, the time varying from 2-7 months. The average duration of stay of these bed cases in Overdale was 5 months and the average time away from work was 8 months for bed cases.

More than half of the 1960 cases were brought to light through the miniature radiography unit. The remainder were either referred by their practitioners or were discovered through routine investigation as contacts.

During 1960 there were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one from renal tuberculosis. Of the 5 pulmonary deaths two did not have the benefit of treatment, one being diagnosed after death and the other just before death. The other three who died were males who had suffered from the disease for many years. Treatment with the new drugs had prolonged life for a considerable time, but was not able to prevent the final outcome.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is no longer high on the list of causes of death, but it is still high on the list of those illnesses causing prolonged disability. We are still having twice the incidence of new cases a year as does the Isle of Wight, an area very comparable to our own. The most important step must be the expansion of the mass radiography service so as to include very many more of our adult male

population. I am sure that the most satisfactory approach to this problem of diagnosis is to make an annual chest X-ray for all adults in the Island compulsory.

MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1960, 13,931 persons were X-rayed on the 70 mm. static unit at 100, Halkett Place. Some were X-rayed more than once during the year so that a total number of 14,404 chest radiographs were taken, processed and submitted for reading. This is the biggest number so far, as can be seen by the following table :—

TABLE 1.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
No. of chest films taken	3,519	6,754	10,624	10,752	11,349	12,118	14,404
Cases of active pulmonary T.B. found... ..	19	17	41	38	50	22	38
Cases of inactive T.B. put under observation ...	42	52	114	134	105	61	59
Cases of lung cancer found... ..	—	1	9	13	8	14	18

The annual variations in the different categories of those coming for X-ray examination are shown in the following table :—

TABLE II.

Category	Nos. X-Rayed								T.B. Cases found		Lung Cancers found	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Totals	Total Nos. of T.B. Cases	Yield of T.B. Cases per 1,000	Total Nos. of Lung Cancers	Yield of Lung Cancers per 1,000
New Self-Applicants	2469	1451	1196	1044	1773	1368	2388	11,689	42	3.6	2	0.2
Repeat Self-Applicants	—	1979	3114	4236	4606	5599	6874	26,408	29	1.1	14	0.5
Doctors' Cases ...	292	478	1422	1743	1394	1615	1614	8,558	89	10.4	50	5.8
Tuberculin Positives ...	204	217	235	188	147	132	120	1,241	1	0.8	—	—
Aliens ...	206	1510	2506	2181	2510	2233	2396	13,542	53	3.9	—	—
Hospital Staff... ..	—	17	644	592	503	785	726	3,267	3	0.9	1	0.3
Contacts ..	348	1102	1507	768	416	386	286	4,813	18	3.7	—	—

The cases referred by doctors are, of course, those who already have suspicious signs or symptoms of chest disease and the high yield from their cases is to be expected. As can be noted in the above table out of some 8,500 patients referred by doctors during the past six years 50 were found to be suffering from lung cancer and 89 from active pulmonary tuberculosis. The tables given do not show the incidence of disease in the different age groups of each category, but a survey of self-applicants being X-rayed for the first time and then in subsequent years, shows that new self-applicants under the age of 40 have a yield of 2.3 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis per 1,000, while new cases over the age of 40 have a yield of 4.4 cases per 1,000. In subsequent years the self-applicants under the age of 40 continue to yield fresh cases at the rate of 1.4 per 1,000 while the over 40's produce practically nothing more in the way of fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, the yield being only 0.13 per 1,000. Again, in doctors' cases the

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

Year ending 31st December, 1960.

Did not attend for large film. 1 new M. S.A. 3 " F. " " 1 rep. M. S.A. 3 " F. " " 3 M. Dr. " 4 F. Dr. 1 F. Alien.		Min. X-rays.		Passed on Min. film		Recalled for large film.		Passed on large film.		Treatment Cases.		Cases for observation.		Other significant abnormalities.					
		Totals to date.	Totals to Repeats. date.	Totals to date.	% of total X-rays to date.	Totals to date.	% of total X-rays to date.	Totals to date.	% of total X-rays to date.	Totals to date.	% of total X-rays to date.	Totals to date.	% of total X-rays to date.	Cancer	Heart	Other lung diseases.			
Self Applicants (New)	M	1111	—	1033	92.98	78	7.02	46	4.14	4	0.36	6	0.54	1	0.09	5	0.45	15	1.35
	F	1277	—	1202	94.13	75	5.87	40	3.13	2	0.16	10	0.78	—	—	5	0.39	15	1.17
Self Applicants (Repeat)	M	3428	3428	3355	97.87	73	2.13	46	1.34	3	0.09	2	0.06	2	0.06	5	0.15	14	0.41
	F	3446	3446	3381	98.11	65	1.89	51	1.48	1	0.03	2	0.06	—	—	6	0.17	2	0.06
Doctors' Cases	M	728	278	625	85.85	103	14.15	35	4.81	8	1.10	8	1.10	14	1.92	6	0.82	29	3.98
	F	886	300	799	90.18	87	9.82	34	3.84	8	0.90	6	0.68	1	0.11	6	0.68	28	3.16
Contacts	M	116	79	114	98.28	2	1.72	—	—	2	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	170	115	161	94.71	9	5.29	5	2.94	1	0.59	—	—	—	—	3	1.76	—	—
Tuberculin Positives	M	49	49	48	97.96	1	2.04	1	2.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	71	69	71	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aliens	M	1591	876	1520	95.54	71	4.46	34	2.14	6	0.38	20	1.26	—	—	2	0.13	9	0.57
	F	805	409	774	96.15	31	3.85	20	2.48	3	0.37	4	0.50	—	—	2	0.25	1	0.12
Hospital Staff	M	147	138	141	95.92	6	4.08	6	4.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	579	478	566	97.75	13	2.25	10	1.73	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—	2	0.35
TOTALS	M	7170	4848	6836	95.34	334	4.66	168	2.34	23	0.32	36	0.50	17	0.24	18	0.25	67	0.93
	F	7234	4817	6954	96.13	280	3.87	160	2.21	15	0.21	23	0.32	1	0.01	22	0.30	48	0.66

13,931 individuals were X-rayed. 473 of these were X-rayed more than once during the year, making a total of 14,404 films.

highest yield is in those over the age of 40 and this, of course, applies particularly to cases of lung cancer. For example, during 1960, 454 persons over the age of 50 were referred by their practitioners. The yield from this small group amounted to 14 cases of lung cancer and 5 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis.

During 1960 new self-applicants totalled 2,388 persons and 1,078 were over the age of 40. As new applicants came forward to register for an annual chest photograph so a certain number of those already on the register forget their good resolution and fail to come for their annual appointment. Fortunately, only 25% of those registering for an annual photograph do this, so that the numbers being photographed each year are gradually increasing. Self-applicants, old and new, registered for an annual photograph and going for it last year amounted to 11,262. Even so this figure is less than a quarter of those who might have been done. A voluntary chest X-ray costs only a few minutes in time and is a most valuable insurance not only for individual health, but for the health of others in the community. I believe that such a harmless and beneficial measure will only provide a really satisfactory service to the community when it is on a compulsory basis. I would recommend to the Public Health Committee that this matter be given their most serious attention.

ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

During the year a total of 10,752 injections were given, of these 8,283 were carried out by this department and 2,469 were done privately by medical practitioners. By the end of the year, 3,203 persons had received two injections, 10,210 had received three injections and a further 765 had received one injection only. A further 627 persons had registered but had not yet received their first injection.

Of the 13,413 persons who had received two or three injections, 3,403 or 25% were under six years of age and 7,637 or 57% were in the age group 6—17.

As the estimated population for these two age groups is 5,176 and 9,158 respectively, it would appear that only 66% under six years of age and 83% in the age group 6—17 have been protected.

B.C.G.

During 1960, 1,007 individuals, including 9 over the age of 15, received B.C.G. No less than 939 of these cases were children under the age of 12 months of whom 929 were born during the year.

As has been recorded in other years B.C.G. has proved to provide an amazing amount of protection. No vaccinated child under the age of 15 developed clinical tuberculosis and in those aged 15—25 years, whose B.C.G. was given at least eight to ten years before, the vaccine continued to protect nine out of ten.

Age Groups			Population	Number protected by B.C.G.	Percentage protected by B.C.G.
Under	1	...	1,001	929	93
1	— 2	...	931	843	91
2	— 3	...	924	838	91
3	— 4	...	811	738	91
4	— 5	...	801	699	87
5	— 6	...	708	655	93
6	— 7	...	817	687	84
7	— 8	...	751	601	80
8	— 9	...	828	617	75
9	— 10	...	733	666	91
}					
10	— 11	...	709	419	59
11	— 12	...	791	528	67
12	— 13	...	790	671	85
13	— 14	...	822	737	90
14	— 15	...	969	668	69
15	— 16	...	719	580	81
16	— 17	...	661	579	88
17	— 18	...	568	470	83
18	— 19	...	569	481	85
19	— 20	...	642	521	81
}					
88%					
78%					

Age Groups			Population	Number protected by B.C.G.	Percentage protected by B.C.G.
20 — 21	...	692	525	76	} 40%
21 — 22	...	693	511	74	
22 — 23	...	658	492	75	
23 — 24	...	721	476	66	
24 — 25	...	764	338	44	
25 — 26	...	738	169	23	
26 — 27	...	720	103	14	
27 — 28	...	667	78	12	
28 — 29	...	606	38	6	
29 — 30	...	595	36	6	

OVERDALE HOSPITAL AND CHEST CLINIC.

Most of the wards in Overdale continued to be busily employed throughout the year. The geriatric ward is always full and there was a steady flow of admissions and discharges through the post-operative unit for female surgical cases, 289 patients being transferred there from the General Hospital during the year.

53 cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis and 73 cases of other chest disease were also admitted during the year. Many of the cases listed as "other chest disease" were for investigation to confirm or exclude the diagnosis of lung cancer. Altogether 28 new cases of this serious disease were seen in the Out-Patient Department and Wards of the Hospital in 1960. The nursing of a fatal case of lung cancer is always a difficult problem, especially in the terminal stages. Some are cared for till the end in their homes, but for many institutional care must be provided up to the last and the General Hospital and Overdale share this burden between them. Of the 24 deaths that took place in Overdale during the year more than half were due to lung cancer. Only 3 of the deaths occurring during the year were due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

Visits to the Out-Patients Department increased slightly to a total of 1,914. These included 216 new cases.

As has been mentioned before this Chest Clinic, though well equipped, is badly situated as regards the patient. It is more desirable than ever that new premises should be found for this Chest Clinic in the centre of the town.

OVERDALE STATISTICS.

	Patients in Hospital 1/1/60.	Admissions during 1960	Deaths during 1960	Discharges during 1960	Patients in Hospital 31/12/60.
TUBERCULOSIS					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	17	49	3	48	14
Other Tuberculosis cases ...	—	4	—	4	—
OTHER CHEST DISEASES					
Bronchoscopy	4	30	15	59	4
Carcinoma of Lung		13			
Spontaneous Pneumo-thorax..		6			
Asthma and Bronchitis... ..		3			
Chest Aspirations C.A.... ..		3			
Pneumonitis		2			
Cor-Pulmomale		1			
Post Bronchial Pneumonia ...		1			
Hæmoptysis		1			
Bronchitis and Malnutrition...		1			
Diagnosis not known... ..		—			
Chest Investigations		6			
Bronchiectasis		6			
INFECTIOUS DISEASES					
? Diphtheria	—	2	—	2	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	—	2	—
Measles	—	1	—	1	—
Mumps	—	5	—	5	—
Chicken-pox	—	1	—	1	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	1	—	1	—
Salmonella Infection	—	2	—	2	—
Shingles	—	1	—	1	—
Diarrhoea and Vomiting ...	—	1	—	1	—
MISCELLANEOUS					
Tonsillitis	—	2	—	2	—
Skin Eruption	—	1	—	1	—
Dermatitis	—	1	—	1	—
Impetigo... ..	—	1	—	1	—
Bladder Infection	—	1	—	1	—
Chronic Sick	15	7	4	4	14
Post Operative	9	289	2	286	10
	45	444	24	423	42

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The schools in Jersey are, in general, second to none. Almost all of them show evidence of much thought and money being spent on them.

At the moment, we appear to be in the middle of a very intense building and improvement programme with many completely new and modern schools being constructed. School buildings, badly positioned or too old, are being closed, and the remainder are in the process of being brought up to the generally excellent standard of the Island's schools.

One fully realises that the Medical Inspection is at best a first-class nuisance and disruptor of routine. Therefore, I should like to express my appreciation to the Principals and to their Staffs for their unfailing cheerfulness and co-operation which made the work so pleasant, and in the vast majority of cases allowed the inspection to go like well-oiled clockwork.

One small point would be that there seems no provision in the plans for Jersey school buildings for a Medical Inspection room per se. Such a room is handy for teaching small classes as well as giving the Medical Officer a little place which he can call his own and feel less of an intrusive nuisance.

But I would repeat, that from my experience of school buildings generally, there are no better schools in any other area.

With regard to the teeth of Jersey school children, the hard work of the Jersey School Dental Service is very obvious.

There are a few defects observed during School Medical Inspections which are extremely common. Poor posture is amongst these.

Children nowadays tend to be markedly taller for their age group than they used to be. This, when associated with slender physique, leads to round shoulders in quite young people. The Physical Training instructors in the schools have shown great interest in this problem and are doing their utmost to eradicate it.

One of the commonest defects is almost typical of people in Jersey of all age groups, whose feet tend to be short and wide. From an early age, it is noticeable how they stand with their weight thrown markedly on the heel and the inside of the ankle. This results in the condition of valgoid ankles and a flattening of the arch. Exercises designed to correct this are set out in a pamphlet which is issued to the children concerned.

The typical North West European foot does not take kindly to shoes of the modern design. Present day styles are fashioned more for the Italian and American foot, which is generally longer and narrower. The result is that, in pursuit of fashion, feet are crowded and crushed into shoes too narrow for them and result in many of the deformed feet we notice in adults. Even the children are showing signs of these deformities.

Although the “winkle-picker” has been with us only a short time, its effects are obvious—especially amongst boys of over thirteen years of age. Numerous boys, and some girls, have produced a remarkable crop of corns on all toes.

Some of them are showing evidence of crowded toes, the little toes tending to go under the others and the big ones to cross over the others in early Hallux Valgus. Later in life, this deformity leads to gross discomfort and may require a major orthopædic procedure to correct it.

Also noticeable in Jersey are the manifestations of catarrh. These are common, especially in the low-lying areas of the Island, and are associated with the moist atmosphere and low altitude.

Catarrh is a respiratory disease, affecting the nose, ears and lungs. Many people are deaf as a result of chronic catarrh which can destroy the middle ear.

Those with catarrhal chests are more likely to contract other respiratory diseases and especially chronic bronchitis.

Even the very young children in Jersey show evidence of quite severe catarrhal trouble. Their hearing is affected and sometimes it is the cause of sick headaches. This applies especially to the girls.

The boys show signs of old catarrh in their ears later on. It can be a great tragedy for an otherwise husky and healthy young man to be rejected by the Services because in his childhood catarrh had affected his ears to such a degree as to render him unfit.

Asthma is not uncommon amongst Jersey school children under the age of twelve years. This is usually a stress manifestation in a chest which already shows the effect of catarrh.

It is well known that this condition leads to bronchitis and other chest troubles. These are exaggerated and sometimes even initiated by smoking. Those of us who smoke know to our cost that it does not really do us any good and I do not think anybody can quarrel with attempts to convince school children that smoking is in fact a waste of money which could be better spent on other things.

I wonder if the number of people in Jersey who used to suffer from tuberculosis may not be the result of infection on top of catarrh and heavy smoking. The latter two may also account for our present high cancer of the lung rate.

E. J. DESMOND,
School Medical Officer.

	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III		GROUP IV		GROUP V		Total
	O	T R	O	T R	O	T R	O	T R	O	T R	
Cleanliness:											
Head ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teeth ...	23	77	25	62	4	97	—	44	1	9	346
Skin ...	26	8	17	7	18	9	16	13	10	2	138
Eyes:											
Vision ...	1	—	9	—	7	—	2	1	1	—	146
Squint ...	5	2	2	1	2	—	2	—	4	—	24
Other ...	7	—	4	—	6	1	—	—	2	1	23
Ears:											
Hearing...	1	2	2	3	4	2	6	—	1	—	29
Otitis Med. ...	11	3	7	4	5	—	1	1	1	—	38
Other ...	39	4	23	5	50	2	21	1	15	1	161
Nose and Throat ...	77	23	47	18	40	4	11	—	11	4	250
Speech ...	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Cervical Glands ...	27	1	9	—	8	—	5	—	4	—	54
Heart/Circulation...	33	—	19	3	17	—	9	—	4	1	93
Lungs ...	61	33	54	24	20	9	4	6	10	5	228
Development...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Hernia ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other ...	4	—	4	1	6	3	3	—	1	—	25
Orthopaedic ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Posture ...	4	4	14	7	2	12	2	20	1	1	67
Flatfoot ...	12	23	9	36	9	124	2	100	—	20	335
Other ...	49	5	18	6	36	8	43	2	10	1	184
Nervous System:											
Epilepsy...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Psychological:											
Development...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Stability...	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Obesity ...	1	—	5	—	4	10	2	8	—	3	34
Asthma ...	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	7
Anæmia...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pituitary ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Urticaria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Eneuresis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals...	396	190	283	180	242	282	130	196	76	49	2224

O=Defect requiring observation. T=Defect requiring treatment. R=Defect referred to Specialist.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1960.

	Total Exam.	Total Defects		Total N.A.D.		Total Absent		M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F		
Victoria College, College Prep. Hautlieu and St. Helier Boys'	476	476	—	308	—	168	—	32	—
Girls' College, Rouge Bouillon and St. Helier Girls' ...	386	—	386	—	241	145	145	—	42
Private Schools... ..	392	182	210	111	75	206	135	16	15
Primary Schools	1,485	751	734	358	352	775	382	38	39
Homes	54	25	29	11	7	36	22	3	1
Totals... ..	2,793	1,434	1,359	788	675	1,330	684	89	97

No. of children absent all schools : Boys 89 } 186
Girls 97 }

No. of sessions : 166

No. of polio sessions : 34

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1960.

		No. Examined	Boys	Girls	No. with defects	Boys	Girls
GROUP I :							
5—6 years	... ..	671	346	325	621	387	234
GROUP II :							
9 years	... ..	650	327	323	500	281	219
GROUP III :							
12 years	... ..	768	461	307	595	322	273
GROUP IV :							
15 yrs. and leavers		510	307	203	370	197	173
GROUP V :							
Specials and re-examinations	... ..	194	76	118	138	66	72
Totals :	... ..	2,793	1,517	1,276	2,224	1,253	971

Children referred for further opinion : 199

	Boys	Girls
Teeth	—	4
Skin	6	6
Eyes—Vision	55	70
Squint	4	2
Other	1	—
Ears—Hearing	6	2
Otitis Media	3	2
Nose/Throat	4	11
Heart/Circulation	4	3
Lungs	—	2
Development—Hernia	2	—
Other	1	2
Orthopædic—Other	3	3
Nervous System—Other	1	—
Psychological—Stability	1	—
Obesity	1	—
	92	107

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1960.

TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN EXAMINED : Boys ... 1,434 } 2,793
Girls ... 1,359 }

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATIONS:

PRIMARIES : Boys ... 85 }
Girls ... 83 } 168

BOOSTERS : Boys ... 627 }
Girls ... 536 } 1,163

UP-TO-DATE IMMUNISATIONS : Boys ... 723 }
Girls ... 637 } 1,360

UP-TO-DATE VACCINATION : Boys ... 658 }
Girls ... 676 } 1,334

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

I have the honour to report on the work of the School Dental Clinic for 1960.

In my report for 1959 it was realised that there was far more dental treatment required by the children of Jersey than first anticipated. This led in 1960 to the appointment of two more School Dental Officers, not only to provide the extra treatment needed, but also to be able to offer treatment to children attending private schools. This gave a ratio of three full-time Dental Officers and one-part time Dental Officer to a school population of 8,200—a ratio approaching nearer the ideal than any other in the United Kingdom.

The statistics for 1960 are shown but cannot be compared with the previous year because the increase in staff occurred during the year. However, there was a decrease in the percentage of those children needing treatment and also those consenting to treatment. This may be explained by the fact that a large number of the private schools were visited last year and as was only to be expected a greater proportion of the children at these schools were already attending a private practitioner regularly and thus the standard of dental health was higher.

The schools that were visited in 1959 and again in 1960, last year showed a small increase in dental health standards, but whether this was due to work achieved or work threatened has yet to be seen. It is hoped that a certain amount of dental health education may be undertaken in the future as there are still too many children, and parents, who consider that the ideal dentition consist of dentures.

I would again like to thank all the Head Teachers for co-operating with us in this time-consuming but vitally necessary work.

I. J. CAMPBELL,
School Dental Officer.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

	1960	1959
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number inspected	5434	1126
Number needing treatment	3568	991
Number consenting to treatment	2479	827
Per Cent treated	69.4	73.4
Number of sessions for inspection... ..	39	8
Number of sessions for treatment	1067	169
Number of first visits	2610	585
Total attending... ..	7917	1326
Number of fillings (P)	6205	1242
Number of fillings (T)	726	77
Number of teeth filled (P)	4575	771
Number of teeth filled (T)	1451	452
Number of teeth extracted (P)	1095	119
Number of teeth extracted (T)	1817	249

(P)=Permanent

(T)=Temporary

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1960.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The end of the year under review coincided with the retirement of Mr. L. Hammond who had been employed with the Department since 1923 and from 1949 as Chief Inspector. It is appropriate in this, the first report under a new regime, to pay a passing tribute to a colleague whom we all held in high esteem. His work, particularly during the early years of his appointment, was largely of a pioneering nature and obviously called for initiative and not a little courage. That his efforts and those of his colleague, met with unqualified success is now abundantly clear, and the present staff are happy in the knowledge that they can build on solid foundations. We are pleased to have been associated with Mr. Hammond and in all humility, may I express the hope that his successor will maintain the prestige of the Department which was undoubtedly enhanced by his efforts.

I feel it is also appropriate at this stage to thank the Public Health Committee on behalf of Mr. R. B. Skinner and myself, for the recommendations made to the Civil Service Board which resulted in our promotions to Deputy Chief and Chief Inspector respectively.

Candidates for the post of District Inspector arising in consequence of Mr. Hammond's retirement, were interviewed in October, 1960. The Selection Committee's choice of Mr. T. P. Beresford has proved a happy one and the Department is fortunate indeed to have secured an officer of his experience and unquestionable ability.

In spite of recommendation from the Public Health Committee, the Civil Service Board has

unfortunately declined, thus far, to agree to the appointment of an additional inspector to replace a colleague who returned to the mainland in 1957.

Other staff changes involve the post of Rodent Operator. Mr. R. Newall had held this position since 1949 when he was appointed the first full-time "Rat Catcher". Mr. Newall elected to leave Jersey in April, 1960 and it is with much regret that we have subsequently heard of his death. His successor, Mr. H. Des Vaux, after a preliminary period of training has settled in very well indeed. It is worthy of note that Mr. Des Vaux had previously served the Department as a cesspool emptier driver since 1939.

The work of the Department becomes more and more complex and the subsequent details indicate the more salient features.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAW ON PUBLIC HEALTH, 1934, AS AMENDED.

Details of plans received for consideration during the year are as follows :—

	1959		1960
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Plans submitted	1811	...	1921
Plans approved	1368	...	1408
Plans which were, on report, rejected by the Public Health Committee...	67	...	55
The plans approved fell into the following categories :—			
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Houses	137	...	70
Bungalows	189	...	177
Flats	432	...	335
Offices	17	...	36
Garages	329	...	268
Greenhouses			
Shops	44	...	38
Alterations and additions...	352	...	461
Workshops, stores, sheds...	84	...	126
Miscellaneous	258	...	141
Sub-stations	25	...	19
Dormer windows	—	...	39
Convert outbuildings to living accom- modation	—	...	13
Chicken houses	—	...	6

It will be appreciated that the Natural Beauties Committee usually considers all plans prior to Public Health. The apparent discrepancy in the number of plans approved and rejected, as opposed to the number received, is explained by the fact that the Natural Beauties Committee rejected or retained many plans during the course of the year.

The momentum of building work shows no signs of decreasing. It is interesting to note that in 1950 the number of plans received was 742 and that a steady increase during the intervening years culminated in 1960 in the highest figure yet recorded.

The Department is obviously fully extended in dealing with the work resulting from these applications for permission to build. Considerable time has frequently to be spent in having deposited plans modified to meet the Department's requirements and more and more time has to be devoted to following-up works in progress once the initial applications have been approved.

Fortunately a happy understanding has been developed between the local building trade and the Public Health Department and our standards are attained with the minimum of dissent.

HOUSING.

The activities of the Department during the year were necessarily confined to the investigation of complaints into unsatisfactory housing accommodation. Seven dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as being unfit for habitation and were subsequently closed. This figure unfortunately represents a very small proportion of unfit houses thought to exist, particularly in St. Helier.

The Department is at present committed to capacity in dealing with day-to-day routine duties and in the sphere of housing particularly in relation to slum clearance, it is to be regretted that little positive progress can be achieved. The urgent need is for

a complete house-to-house survey to determine the number of unfit houses, houses capable of repair at a reasonable cost, etc. but this is dependent upon adequate staff.

Liaison between the Housing and Public Health Departments has been achieved through a monthly meeting of the officers concerned. This has proved most useful in assessing the various problems involved and keeps the Departments in touch with each other.

DETAILS OF DWELLING HOUSES WHICH HAVE
UPON REPORT BEEN CONDEMNED AND CLOSED
BY ACT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE AS
BEING UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Number of houses condemned.	Position.	Date of Report.	Result of action taken.
1	4, Les Landes Avenue, St. Brelade.	25.3.60	Vacated.
1	Rock Cottage, Mont-à-la-Brune, St. Brelade.	10.5.60	Re-building in progress.
1	3, Les Landes Avenue, St. Brelade.	13.5.60	Still occupied.
1	3, Lincoln Place, Ann Street, St. Helier.	17.8.60	Vacated.
1	6/12, Kensington Place, St. Helier	15.10.60	Vacated.
1	Carrefour Cottage, Trinity.	2.12.60	Still occupied.
1	1, Duhamel Place, St. Helier.	10.12.60	Demolished.

IMPROVEMENTS TO DWELLING HOUSES. (Not on plan.)

1. Number of existing dwellings provided with
new sanitary fittings 74
2. Number of existing dwellings provided with
water carriage drainage 37
3. Number of existing dwellings structurally re-
conditioned 15

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples taken for :—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Chemical analysis	37	67	104
Bacteriological examination	69	49	118

SOURCES SAMPLED.	No.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Improved.	Con- demned.
Wells	68	18	50	12	5
Springs	5	1	4	—	—
Streams	1	—	1	—	—
Rainwater Storage	10	1	9	4	1
Bore Tubes ...	19	6	13	—	2
Treated Supplies.	5	4	1	—	—
Number of samples which contained excessive lead ...					3
Number of samples which contained excessive copper					9
Number of samples which contained excessive zinc ...					14
Swimming Pools					5

CLEAN FOOD AND DRINK.

Inspections of premises where food and drink are prepared, stored, sold and consumed form a normal part of sanitary inspectors' work and these are subjected to routine inspections, investigations of complaint and requests for advice. There is a need for unceasing work in this sphere, and it is to be hoped that the more extensive legal powers which are envisaged will materially assist the Department in this connection.

In recent years there have been isolated cases of food poisoning reported and investigated as often as not without definite conclusion. No major outbreaks have occurred, however. Two rather more serious cases in 1960 are detailed below to show how the potential danger is always with us.

On notification by a family doctor that six people had been taken ill with food poisoning, investigation led to a meal taken at a hotel, where it was found that another thirty guests and staff were suffering in varying degrees. Enquiries established an egg mayonaise as the causative food, remnants of which were found in a refuse bin, albeit five days after the meal. It was a lucky chance that definite proof was found as, without this, considerable cross searching would have been necessary in order to prevent any possibility of illness spreading from infected food or from a "carrier". This task would have been more difficult in so far as the "scent" was taken up four days after the outbreak was apparent to the hotel management and its doctor. Even then the news came to the Department from another source!

The second case showed a far greater sense of responsibility of another hotelier, who was concerned that his guests developed "Jersey tummy" soon after arrival. Again enquiries and testing showed that the well water supply, checked at the beginning of the season, had subsequently, become polluted. Despite remedial treatment it was found necessary to abandon its use. Carting in wholesome water was a serious financial burden to the hotelier but it did clear up the sickness.

FOOD AND LICENSED PREMISES.

Number of inspections :—

1.	Food preparation premises	...	...	...	...	345
2.	Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	55
3.	Mobile vans	...	...	...	...	14

PRODUCTION OF CLEAN MILK.

METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST (Raw Milk)

Total number of samples taken 569

Four hundred and thirty-five samples of morning milk were taken from farmers' cans at the collecting depots and examined on day of receipt.

Three hundred and eighty-eight or 91.3% were satisfactory, eighteen or 42.3% were fair, and nineteen or 4.47% were unsatisfactory.

METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST (Pasteurised Milk)

One hundred and forty-four samples of pasteurised milk were taken from roundsmen, milk shops and dairies. All were satisfactory.

PHOSPHATASE TEST (Efficiency of Pasteurisation)

Two hundred and twenty-one samples of milk were taken at all stages from dairy to consumer, two hundred and thirteen or 96.4% were satisfactory and eight or 3.6% were unsatisfactory.

Investigations carried out at the dairies concerned resulted in the faults being rectified with a minimum delay.

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES.

Nature of sample.	No. of samples taken.	Genuine	Remarks
Milk ...	222	220	2 Not genuine. These were investigated and following samples were found to be satisfactory.
Cream ...	18	18	—

FOODS :—

Sixty-two samples of other foods were submitted for analysis, comprising :—

wine—6 ; bread—2 ; bottled fruit—2 ; peas—2 ; cooking fat—1 ; rice pudding—1 ; cheese spread—3 ; pepper—1 ; butter—2 ; milk substitute—2 ; food colouring—6 ; carrots—1 ; margarine—1 ; flour—2 ; jelly—3 ; soup powder—3 ; salmon—8 ; coffee—2 ; fish—2 ; evaporated milk—5 ; spices—3 ; curry powder—1 ; tea—3.

DRUGS :—

Seven samples were taken as follows :—

liquid paraffin—1 ; aspirin—3 ; aperient—1 ; headache powder—1 ; castor oil—1.

UNSOUND FOOD.

Unsound food examinations numbered two hundred and eighty and certificates of condemnation for human consumption were issued. The total weight of 4 tons, 19 cwt. 100 lbs. being made up of :—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS—1,922 lbs.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

114 lbs. Pineapple (Fresh).	29 lbs. Pineapple (Tinned).
12 lbs. Sultana Grapes.	16 lbs. Grapes.
14 lbs. Apricots.	110 lbs. Peaches.
6 lbs. Grapefruit.	16 lbs. Cherries.
11 lbs. Strawberries.	91 lbs. Melons (Fresh).
10 lbs. Avocados.	5 lbs. Prunes.
178 lbs. Pears.	3 lbs. Blackberries.
5 lbs. Plums.	1 lb. Blackcurrants.
2 lbs. Currants.	4 lbs. Raisins.
18 lbs. Raspberries.	51 lbs. Mixed Dried Fruit.
107 lbs. Fruit Cocktail.	26 lbs. Oranges.
2 lbs. Gooseberries.	90 lbs. Litchees.
2 lbs. Tomatoes.	2,604 lbs. Brussel Sprouts.
21 lbs. Peas.	21 lbs. Carrots.
2 lbs. Beetroot.	107 lbs. Beans.
10 lbs. Chicory.	384 lbs. Cauliflower.

Weight : 4,072 lbs.

FISH.

143 lbs. Salmon.	1 lb. Pilchards.
180 lbs. Crab.	90 lbs. Lobsters.
39 lbs. Scampi.	50 lbs. Plaice.
42 lbs. Bream.	21 lbs. Lemon Soles.
3 lbs. Mussels.	

Weight : 569 lbs.

CHEESE.

71 lbs. Cheese.	117 lbs. Cheese spread.
-----------------	-------------------------

Weight : 188 lbs.

MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

3,329 lbs. Ham.	4 lbs. Chopped Ham and Veal.
116 lbs. Chopped Pork.	30 lbs. Jellied Veal.
37 lbs. Pork.	1 lb. Meat Loaf.
457 lbs. Tongue.	80 lbs. Corned Beef.
12 lbs. Brisket Beef.	77 lbs. Luncheon Meat.
19 lbs. Pork Brawn.	41 lbs. Beef Sausages.
68 lbs. Pork Sausages.	6 lbs. Black Pudding.
21 lbs. Chicken.	30 lbs. Rabbit.
48 lbs. Pork Kidney.	61 lbs. Snax.

Weight : 4,437 lbs.

SEWER CONNECTIONS.

Activity about sewer extensions has, as ever, formed an important part of the work of the Department. During the year the Sewerage Board were extending sewers in specified areas of St. Brelade for use in 1961, and completed the extension of new sewers from the Dicq to Green Island.

Between Millard's Corner and Green Island 195 properties were involved, and 108 separate connections were provided. Only six properties out of nearly two hundred have not been connected, the owners not wishing at the moment to avail themselves of sewer facilities and no nuisance being caused from their drainage systems.

It is appropriate here to comment on the alacrity with which these facilities were taken up by the great majority of owners, indicating the necessity of sewerage for this wet area. The drainage systems varied from the primitive to plants working reasonably efficiently in the circumstances.

All the owners in the area were interviewed, the re-arrangement of systems was organised with builders and the Sewerage Board in a major operation, the benefit of which was felt immediately during the wet autumn and winter which followed. The long term effect is that additional areas of potential building land with adjacent main services have been made available.

It is to be hoped that further extensions of sewers will be continued in the near future in order to

overcome serious difficulties in certain congested areas. More land is needed for houses having septic tank installations than if sewered, and in many cases sewerage is the only remedy to sanitary nuisances.

Representations of areas needing immediate help were made to the Sewerage Board as follows :—

- (1) Court Drive, Mainlands District, Bel Royal and half-way to Beaumont, St. Lawrence.
- (2) Green Island to Le Hocq Lane.
- (3) Tabor Chapel, Red Houses, Route Orange and district, St. Brelade.
- (4) Marina Avenue to Samarès Lane.
- (5) Les Landes Avenue, St. Brelade.
- (6) St. Anne's Hill, Chestnut Lea, St. Helier.
- (7) Mont Nicolle, Head of Mont Sohier, Holmfield Avenue, Tabor Chapel, Tabor Lane to Pont Marquet Cross Roads, St. Brelade.

It is regretted that for 1961 no extensions were to be sanctioned by the States. At the same time a veto was put on a scheme for improvement of brook courses in general and the Beaudrette Brook in the Georgetown/Plat Douet Road district in particular where serious flooding occurs.

CESSPOOL EMPTIERS.

Despite the extension of main drainage facilities to areas not previously sewered, the number of calls for this service shows no decrease on previous years. The five vehicles in use are indeed over-employed and particularly during the summer months a waiting list has unfortunately become inevitable.

It is considered essential to alleviate this position that a sixth vehicle be purchased to augment the present fleet. It is hoped that the necessary authority will be forthcoming in the near future.

Representations to the Sewerage Board have resulted in discharge points being provided at the extremities of sewers in the following places :—The Airport, Seven Oaks, St. Brelade, Grands Vaux Valley and Mauperuis Lane, St. Clement. These discharge points are of the utmost value in elimi-

nating long hauls back to the Weighbridge discharge of crude sewage into St. Aubin's Bay. Negotiations to secure a further discharge point at Mont-à-l'Abbé were started at the end of the year.

I feel that a few words in appreciation of the work of the cesspool emptiers' crews may not be amiss. They perform an unpleasant task, often during inclement weather, with the utmost efficiency and have never been found unwilling to turn out at any time of the day or night in an emergency. The foreman/driver/mechanic, Mr. E. Bouchet takes a pride in his vehicles and their excellent condition is due entirely to his efforts.

	1959	...	1960
Installations emptied	3,616	...	3,649
Number of loads	6,331	...	6,388

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFESTATIONS.

Number of rooms disinfected for infectious diseases ...	107
Number of bundles of bedding and clothing disinfected...	599
Number of mattresses disinfected	120
Number of rooms disinfested	340
Number of books disinfected	236

The duties of Mr. C. Hamon, who is responsible for the above, includes the testing of all new drains to existing buildings or building in course of erection. During the year tests were applied on 970 occasions as opposed to the figure of 805 during 1959 and this increase again illustrates the progression of building work.

PEST DESTRUCTION.

New Inspections	285
Re-Inspections and Re-Visits	1,385
Spraying for cockroaches, flies, etc.	12

The work of the Department proceeded smoothly during the year and this is due in no small measure to the ready co-operation of Dr. Darling and to the continued support of the members of the Public Health Committee to each of whom we extend our thanks.

R. F. KNOWLES,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

BOARDING OUT SCHEME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of elderly and infirm persons boarded out 1/1/60	18	16	34
Number of persons added during year... ..	6	10	16
Number of persons removed during year... ..	7	6	13
Number of persons boarded out 31/12/60... ..	17	20	27

CAUSES OF REMOVAL DURING YEAR.

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths	2	3	5
Admitted to Institution	4	2	6
Removed to own home	1	1	2

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

REPORT FOR 1960.

In January 1960, the Centre moved to Grouville to the Home for Girls, and we were delighted to be able to "spread" ourselves after being in such cramped quarters.

We had on the register 25 children, 14 boys and 11 girls.

It has been a very good year from the progress point of view. Having the lawn and grounds has been ideal and a great deal of activity has helped to settle some of the very over-active children.

In the beginning of the year, Mr. Perchard joined the Staff and was a wonderful help, being very interested in the work and tireless in his efforts to do all he could for the children.

Miss Miller, who had been with me for two and a half years, obtained another post on the mainland and left us at the end of January. We then had a series of temporary helps, which was a little unsettling, but in September Miss Hamon was appointed to the permanent staff and Mr. Puntis came as a temporary assistant for a year, whilst Mr. Perchard was away doing his training in Bristol.

In March a Parents and Friends Association was formed and the membership quickly rose to over 70. It has been very good to the children and provided all their toys at the Christmas party.

The party was given to us again by the Senior girls from the College, who brought refreshments and stayed to serve them and play with the children. A visit from Father Christmas was also much appreciated.

Early in the year there was given to the Centre by an anonymous couple, two buses for the use of the children. We were delighted to have this most generous gift as it has made us independent.

The children kept up their standard of work and obtained numerous certificates again at the Junior and Royal Crescent Eisteddfods. We also had a very good selection of paintings and work displayed at the school children's exhibition in La Motte Street in July.

We were very sorry to lose one of our little boys, Christopher Camfield, who died of pneumonia very suddenly in February.

We were also sorry to lose Deputy Rider from the Committee as he had always visited the Centre regularly and shown a great interest in its progress and we hope he will enjoy many more years in retirement in North Wales.

Dr. Desmond came to school to give injections for polio and to do the medical examinations on the new children.

The number on the register rose to 32 in December.

A carol concert and nativity play was held near Christmas and all the children took part.

I should like to thank the Public Health Committee for their continued interest shown in the children.

MARJORIE ABBOTT,
Supervisor.

